

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 931—Vol. XXIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1853.

[PRICE 6d.]

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY STATION, OLDHAM ROAD, MANCHESTER.—TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

M. R. W. KIRK is instructed to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, on Tuesday, the 28th June, 1853, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Goods Department, Oldham-road Station, of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (where the property is being removed for convenience of sale), a **PAIR OF HIGH-PRESSURE MAGNOLIA ENGINES**, nearly new, bore of cylinders 12 inches, stroke 2 ft., by the eminent engineer, **Reece**, of Salford; **ONE LARGE SPUR-WHEEL**, 8 ft. 2 in. diameter, 2 in. face, and 2 in. pitch; **ONE PINION**, 4 ft. 3 in., to suit the same, and will take a shaft 1 1/2 in. diameter; **MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY, MILL GEARING**, &c. Particulars may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-st., Manchester.

MORPETH, NEAR NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

TO CONTRACTORS, MINERS, ENGINEERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

M. R. W. KIRK is honoured with instructions from Messrs. Hattersley and Co., the eminent contractors, to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, on Monday the 2nd, Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th July next, at Morpeth, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, all their exceedingly valuable **RAILWAY PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, UTENSILS**, &c., used in and about their contract there, and recently completed, including 300 tons of flat-bottomed contractors' mills, in fine condition, having just done this one job; about 300 earth waggons, in excellent repair, and some quite new; and a valuable assemblage of other miscellaneous property and effects. Full particulars, in subsequent papers, and catalogues, which will be prepared in due time, and may be had by post on receipt of eight stamps, together with every information, may be had at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-st., Manchester.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT IRON-WORKS, AT TOLL END, TIPTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.

MESSES. CHESHIRE AND GIBSON will **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the Royal Hotel, Dudley, on Tuesday, the 5th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to certain conditions then and there to be reduced, all those extensive and substantially erected **IRON-WORKS**, called "The Toll End Foundry," situated in the centre of the Staffordshire mining district, at Toll End, in the parish of Tipton, in the county of Stafford. They comprise one blast furnace, with inclined plane, very spacious cupolas, air furnace, three large and complete foundries, with five large cranes thereto; turning and boring mill, four clerks' offices, a 60-horse power condensing steam-engine for the furnace, a 20-horse power steam-engine for the boring mill, and a very powerful pump on the bank of the canal.

These works are most conveniently situated, being bounded on three sides by the Birmingham Canal and branches therefrom, and a considerable amount of water has recently expended upon them to adapt them to the modern improvements in the side. The whole are let to a highly-respectable tenant on lease, for the term of 21 years from Christmas, 1851, determinable by the lessee at the expiration of the first ten or fourteen years of the said term, at the yearly rent of £300, and now in the occupation of the Toll End Foundry Company.

The land on which the greater portion of the buildings stand is freehold, and the remainder is leasehold, and will be devised to the purchaser for a term of 30 years on the 5th day of September next, subject to an annual ground rent of £20, and the same covenants, exceptions, and agreements, as are contained in the lease to the vendors, so far as the same are applicable, a copy of which may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Rawlinson and Rowley.

The mines and minerals under the property do not belong to the vendors, and will remain the property of the owners of such mines and minerals to work and get the same, and to enter upon the leasehold land for that purpose, making a reasonable indemnity for the same.

Printed particulars and plans will be ready in a few days, and in the meantime, for information, apply to Messrs. Rawlinson and Rowley, solicitors, Temple-row; Messrs. Tyndall and Son, solicitors, Little Charles-street; Mr. John Lawrence, agent-attor; or to the auctioneer, Bennett's Hill, all of Birmingham.

BEST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The **ARTHUR AND EDWARD AND MERV STOCK COLLIERIES**, NEAR LYDBROOK, celebrated for their excellent produce and the extent of their resources, with the advantage of RAILWAY COMMUNICATION nearly to the PIT'S MOUTH.

M. ROBINS is instructed to **OFFER TO PUBLIC COMPETITION**, the **IMPORTANT FREEHOLD COLLIERIES**, near Lydbrook, in the parish of West Dean, Gloucestershire, known as

THE ARTHUR AND EDWARD AND MERV STOCK,

extending of 300 acres, and computed by competent judges to contain

3,533,200 TONS OF COAL,

of quality fully equal, if not superior, to the best coals obtained from this wonderful district, comprising "The Hill Delf Vein, or Seam," which has gained a reputation for the highest character for its hardy texture and bituminous qualities, being found suitable for household purposes, the manufacture of gas, iron, and conversion to coke. The colliery has been opened, and two shafts or pits sunk down to the coal, a distance of 45 yards. There are two superior steam-engines erected for the use of the colliery, one a condensing water-engine, with condenser, of 30-horse power, with which pumps, for drawing the water, which performs the duty with half her power, the working of the colliery, therefore, can be commenced immediately. The other, a condensing engine of 14-horse power, capable of drawing to the surface upwards of

100 TONS OF COAL EVERY 24 HOURS.

The buildings are most substantial, and fully adequate to contain a winding-engine of greater power, should the working of the colliery extend, as it easily might, to

300 TONS EVERY 24 HOURS.

The underground workings have been formed by strong arched roads and headings; there is also a second shaft or pit, sunk about 60 yards, at the top of the Great Bourn's Pit, called Bennett's Pit, which might readily be worked to yield 100 tons per day. Importance of railway communication almost to the pit's mouth, leading to every part of England, and the facility of shipping from the Ports of Bull's Hill and the Severn, open a vast field for supply, and is sufficient to authorise the sale of

AN ENORMOUS SALE FOR THE COAL,

which will be most importantly augmented by the contemplated Port at Brimsill, permanent having purchased the Hagloe Estate with the intention of making that, and a locomotive line thereto, whilst the continuity to the Lydbrook Iron and Plate Works, where many thousands tons are consumed annually, must not be slight of. It is a well-known fact that the only collieries working the Hill Delf vein to any extent will very soon be worked out; and that no coals from this vein thereafter be obtained till fresh pits shall have been opened. Mr. Robins with these reasons recommends this property to the notice of enterprising capitalists, as the best of leading to immense pecuniary gain.

Particulars, containing much valuable information from experienced surveyors, relating the working of the mine, may now be had of Mr. Masterson, on the premises (see samples of the coal and coke may be seen); and of Mr. H. Williams, engineer, Moorgate-street; Mr. P. Robinson, Hill House, Little Dean, Gloucestershire; of Messrs. Turner and Deane, solicitors, Colechester; Messrs. Humphrey and Marshall, solicitors, 12, Gray's-inn, London; at the Auction Mart; and at Mr. Robins's offices, West-garden.

One-third of the purchase money may remain on mortgage of the collieries plant for a term of years, if required, at five per cent.

For information with reference to the property or to view plans of the awards, apply to Messrs. Gavelier's Office in Coleford.

FOR SALE, THE CRAIG DDU SLATE QUARRY, WITH THE MACHINERY, &c.—It is held on lease from the Crown on favourable conditions, and comprises about 205 acres. The "toppings" is light, good SLABS being shewn a few feet from the surface, and good SPLITTING SLATES a few feet below. It is a fall of many hundred feet for the waste. WATER-POWER is available, and a RAILWAY runs within two miles of the property. The slate is applicable to every usual purpose, and commands the BEST PRICES of the market. It is a soft warp, of fine colour, free of brittleness, and splits well. The proprietors have expended more than £25,000 in useful operations. It is supposed a comparatively small further outlay would make it one of the most profitable undertakings in the Kingdom. It is **FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT**, and upon such terms as to secure a large return for capital.—The quarry may be inspected by application to Messrs. Jones, the clerk of the works at the quarry, near Festiniog; and all particulars may be obtained by application to Mr. D. G. Goutley, at the offices of the quarry, No. 15, Cornhill.

NOTICE.—WOOD MINE, BEERFERRIS, DEVON.—FOR SALE, 2100-4000th PARTS or SHARES, in the above very promising mine, which is now in full work on the Cornish system.

The above mine adjoins the celebrated South Tamar Mine, and is very advantageously situated for mining operations, the dressing-floor being nearly opposite Looe Quay, thereby offering great facilities for the receiving of materials for the mine, and for the shipment of ores, of which several parcels of good quality have been sent to the present company. The mine has been sunk on the same level, or White Rock level, the middle shaft 45 fms., and the south shaft 22 fms. from surface. The level has been driven from the south part of this shaft, through the south side shaft, towards the White Rock shaft—in all about 400 fathoms. The mine is very extensive, and could be worked as two separate mines. About 1000 tons of ore have been sent to the present company, and it only requires the application of a little additional capital to place this mine in a profitable position. Any party seeking an outlay for capital will find this a *bona fide* investment, and it will give the majority of the shares.

For information, together with the price for said shares, in one lot, can be obtained by application to Messrs. Powell and Cooke, mining agents, 1, Crown-court, Cornhill-street; or to Mr. James Crofts, mining broker, 25, Cornhill, London.

M. R. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 25, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to **OFFER HIS SERVICES** for the **PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINING SHARES** of every description, and not being a **SALES**, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts having resolved to extend his business, more generally in reference to **DIVIDEND MINES**, has on hand, or can procure, the best of those appearing in the London market, and in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, which, judiciously selected, will pay the highest rate of interest of any known security.

In **PROGRESSIVE MINES**, Mr. Crofts when called upon to recommend will do so. The mines of this class most in demand this week have been as under:—

Trevelyan
Wheat Sydney
Wheat James
Arundell United
Wheat Franco
North Fowey Consols
Perran Silver-lead (Cubert lode)
Counthorpe Consols
Quintrell Downs
South Towey
Clew Bay
Altamun Consols
Great Crinins
Trebell Consols
Britannia Gold
Penhale
Cubert
Ladcott
Wheat Zion
Kewick
Wheat Wrey
Wheat Darren
Penhale Court
East Russell
Hennock
Wheat Teeland
Wheat Goldland
Wheat Norris
North Damsel
Bathons Consols
North British
Scottish Australian.

* * * Mr. Crofts is a **BUYER OF PENHALL SHARES**, and recommends to his friends the **PERRAN SILVER-LEAD**, in 6000 shares, and the **QUINTRELL DOWNS** (Copper), in 10,000 shares—all subscribed by the original shareholders, and the shares may be obtained of Mr. Crofts at a moderate advance on cost; also, in **COMBARTIN CONSOLS**, in 5000 shares.

Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business through the medium of the Stock Exchange.
Hours of business:—Half-past Nine till Five, daily, except on Saturdays.—The London Joint-Stock Bank, Princess-street, City.
Dated Friday, June 24, 1853, No. 25, Cornhill.

M. R. JAMES CROFTS submits to his friends, and particularly to those resident in the country, the following **PROPOSITION** on the subject of **ALLOTMENT OF SHARES** in new mining companies, British and Foreign:—

The capitalist desirous of the means of speculating with a chance of profit, has generally for his sole guide the prospectus of a company, without the means of reference to the *bona fides* of the undertaking, and thus the venture becomes hazardous in proportion as it may be well or ill based as to prospects and management. In the event of its being a "mere speculation" of the class, the acquisition of shares is attended with no difficulty; whilst in the case of first-rate concerns no allotment takes place to strangers, and a premium and investment is lost. Mr. CROFTS OFFERS HIS AID TO REMEDY the evil, by becoming intermediate between the new companies and the capitalist; and is obvious duty will be to recommend only such undertakings as are really and honestly originated for *bona fide* purposes, and that, as such, present all the elements of success. He may be CONSULTED, therefore, on all new mining undertakings, each event of business a moderate charge per share will be made for commission, on a sole condition that all shares applied for, if obtained, be accepted and paid upon.
No. 25, Cornhill, June 24, 1853.

MINING MAP OF TAVISTOCK, PLYMOUTH, AND LISKEARD DISTRICTS.—NOTICE.—That before the end of July a MAP of LARGE DIMENSIONS, embracing all the mines of the above districts, will be PUBLISHED by Messrs. Symons and Son, of Truro. The boundaries of this map will be from Bristow in Devon, and from Liskeard to Plymouth (including Tavistock), and each mine and "set" will be distinctly marked. Price of a full, Two Guinea.

Applications for the map to be made to Messrs. Powell and Cooke, mining brokers, London, who have the exclusive sale.—Dated June 11, 1853.

FOR SALE.—20 Craddock Moor Shares, and 100 Tamar Consols Shares.—Apply to Wm. Bawden, mine agent, 2, Bank Chambers, London.

M. R. JAMES LANE, MINING AGENT, 35, THREADENEE STREET, LONDON (Established 10 Years), begs to inform his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to **DEAL IN** are not confined to the limits of the above districts, but would refer to the general list of the *Mining Journal*, and in a position to **TRANSACT BUSINESS** in any mines quoted in that list. Mr. Lane will furnish a list of the mines he deals in.

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M. R. JAMES LANE, MINING AG

THE ARUNDELL COPPER MINES, ASHBURTON, DEVON.

OFFICES, 28, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION AFTER VISITING THE MINES,
MAY, 1853.

The first object of the deputation was to decide on some gentleman, eminent as a mining authority, to attend with them at the mines, to report as to the property, and to advise as to the operations now in progress, or to be undertaken.

With the peculiar features of the Arundell Mines, in relation to the theory advanced by Dr. Joseph J. W. Watson, in his published report, dated 20th August, 1852, as to a striking the principle which had been stated to exist against the district of Ashburton as a mining neighbourhood, hitherto comparatively unproductive, it was considered desirable by the deputation to obtain the services of those immediately connected with the Tavistock Mines, that the Arundell Mines might receive the fullest examination, so that the shareholders might by such means have the advantage of ascertaining the real character and prospects of this property, and thereby not be unduly influenced by themselves in their views or anticipations on it.

Accordingly the deputation decided first to seek the advice of Capt. Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, in conjunction with that of Josiah Hitchens, Esq., so well known as also associated with the early development and success of that important mine. Capt. Richards was accordingly applied to, and requested professionally to visit the mines in company with the deputation. His engagements, however, to their regret, would not allow him, notwithstanding his willingness, to attend for a month. The delay being too long, the opinion of Mr. Hitchens was considered of sufficient importance for them to proceed at once; and as he happened to be in London, he attended at the office of the mines and inspected the various minerals. His interest he stated, had always been excited in reference to this enterprise, and its progress had attracted his attention. He at once consented to accompany the deputation.

In addition to this important assistance, it was further proposed by one of the deputation, who had been in communication with some of the principal shareholders, that he should, with a view to their peculiar satisfaction, also name another competent person to report on the mines, independently of Mr. Hitchens. This was immediately acceded to. Capt. Sparke, also of the Tavistock district, was selected, and with him further assisted another practical miner, Mr. Bennett, of the Inny Consols, near Laverstock.

Both of them also inspected the minerals in town, and their interest was much excited as to the Arundell Mines.

The deputation left town at the end of April, and shortly afterwards Mr. Hitchens, with the deputation, and Mr. Sparke Amery, the freeminer of the sets, met at Ashburton, and, attended by Mr. Williams, the captain, the inspection of the mine in operation and the sets yet unworked took place.

It was evident that the impression on Mr. Hitchens, as to the Arundell Mine in set No. 1, was not only favourable, but that the peculiar indications there were seriously attracting his attention; and his observations as to the character of and the large mass of the gossan, the ore at surface, the size of the lode, and other features of the property, whilst they gratified the deputation, in some measure prepared them for the very satisfactory result they have now to communicate. Mr. Hitchens's views were also fully expressed as to the course hitherto pursued in the mining operations. It was apparent that he thought that another and better plan for an earlier trying open the property would have been preferable to the long adit now making, and the shaft sunk, and that now sinking.

The deputation found that the adit had been advanced to about 50 fms., and it was expected that in being continued it would, in less than 20 fms. further, meet the Arundell lode, if the underlay continued the same. The Williams shaft had been completed to the adit. The Watson shaft, by the aid of which machinery, had been sunk to 14 fms., and it was calculated that, before it reached the 20 fathoms in depth, it would cut the great lode.

At surface, near the Arundell shaft, there still remained a large quantity of gossan, and one stone, of which many of the largest were broken in pieces by the miners, at the request of the deputation, and additional specimens selected.

The Smith's shop and counting-house appeared to be in good repair; but a larger material house seems necessary, which the deputation recommended should be erected near the Arundell shaft. The shafts and adit appear to be well timbered.

Mr. Hitchens's advice would have been to have laid open the great lode, by sinking a shaft in another part of the set upon it, which, in all probability, would give the property produced important results, or have at least, at least, a comparatively small expense, the character of the lode and the future prospects of the enterprise. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that the operations which have hitherto been made, will, in the future development of the mine, be of great value; and have also, by cutting the lode in the Watson shaft and in the adit, the fair probability of early results.

The future advantage of these shafts and the adit will be found in the greater facility in carrying ores and draining water.

The deputation, therefore, consider that, as the present operations will become valuable in the future, and are hopeful as to the result in the present, there is nothing to be regretted, except the delay which has been caused, and some extra expenses incurred, which might have been avoided. The delay can now be remedied by increased appliances and vigour in conducting operations at other parts of the property, and all early experiments, especially in mining, appear to be attended with unforeseen outlays.

The immediate course of operation advised by Mr. Hitchens, and submitted by the deputation as being desirable to be pursued, is to continue with all speed the driving of the present adit not only to intersect the great lode, but right onwards to meet the Watson's shaft, and at a point where, at least, the point of intersection, also, to continue sinking Watson's shaft until it cuts the Arundell lode; and then to be guided by the indications and character of the lode at that depth, whether to continue the shaft inclined on the course of the lode until it reaches the adit, which will, it is anticipated, have advanced to that point, or cutting down through the lode, continue the shaft to the point below, where the adit will meet it.

Concurrently with these operations, a train-road should be laid in the adit level, for the easier removal of the stuff, and on the intersection of the lode for the ore which may be obtained.

A large new shaft, which has been called the Engine, or Victoria shaft, should also be sunk with all dispatch in a part of set No. 1, selected by Mr. Hitchens, at some distance from the Arundell shaft, and on the new shaft being sunk 20 or 30 fms., as may be advised, a cross cut should be driven, and on the new shaft being sunk 20 or 30 fms., as may be advised, a cross cut should be driven, and on the new shaft being sunk 20 or 30 fms., as may be advised, a cross cut should be driven.

The Victoria shaft was immediately commenced by the sanction of the deputation, with the usual ceremonies, in the presence of all the miners, whom the deputation are glad to report appear to be a well-ordered and fine body of men.

They unanimously expressed their gratitude for the consideration shown to them by the shareholders, and their determination to merit it by good conduct.

The making of the proposed cross-cut from the Victoria shaft, at 20 or 30 fathoms, will not suspend the operation, which Mr. Hitchens advises, of continuing the sinking the engine-shaft to 40 or 50 fms., to intersect the great lode at that depth—the place where, according to all mining calculations, large mineral wealth ought, from the present indications, to be obtained.

In the meanwhile, an engine-house will be in the course of erection, and a steam-engine of 30-hp cylinder in preparation, and placed as soon as possible, so as to command further operations to be required to be carried out.

The deputation recommend that tenders for such engine-house and engine should at once be obtained, and they accordingly directed specifications for both to be prepared and laid before the next general meeting.

It will be perceived, by a consideration of the foregoing statements, in connection with the present and intended operations (and an allusion to the subject will, no doubt, be interesting to the shareholders), that some prominent points in reference to the Arundell Mines, as a speculative enterprise, are at this time presented, so far as concerns the No. 1, offering various probabilities or chances, as each shareholder may be disposed to consider them, in relation to the success of the adventure, or the absence of such success.

1. There is the experiment to be ascertained of the cutting the Arundell lode in the Watson shaft. According to present appearances, this must soon occur.

2. The next point of the adventure to be soon resolved will be the cutting of the same lode by the adit at a still lower depth than by Watson's shaft. The workings on the lode, when opened at the above two places, may open on either or both sides valuable ore ground. Should one of sufficient quantity or quality be found at either, or both of these points, the deputation need offer no remarks as to the influence of such discoveries on the whole adventure.

3. The cross-cut from the Victoria shaft will then be looked for at the intersection of 20 or 30 fathoms.

4. The cutting of the lode in the Victoria shaft at 40 or 50 fathoms.

5. The continuance of operations on a still more extended scale, by the assistance of steam-power, which will then be in readiness for operations; and by driving another adit from the 40 or 50 fathom level, cross-cutting in succession the several other lodes at a depth where mineral wealth may be reasonably expected; whilst by driving on the course of the great lode, where opened, on the right and left, upwards and downwards, the anticipated treasures of this hill may be brought to the surface and realised, or the problem finally solved, whether the enterprising shareholders in this certainly *bona fide* undertaking have been pursuing a costly shadow, or have been the fortunate adventurers to open to the mining world another valuable mine, perhaps a new Great Consols, in Devonshire; for, by the general assent of those whose opinions are entitled to respect, it seems to be considered (and the deputation feel it their duty to state) that the Arundell Copper Mines will be no ordinary affair, either in its success or its failure. The Arundell lode is also the subject of varying opinions, some considering it as offering unerring indications of a large accumulation of metallic riches deposited there during the ages of the past; others predicting that it will be found to have been split, and parted into the various lodes which have been already opened in passing through the ground, and, splitting thus, will end; whilst, in direct contradiction to such a view, another competent authority offers the glowing picture to the imagination of those who are willing mentally to follow into the recesses of the earth, of this great lode bearing down deeper and deeper, until met at some point of junction by another or others of the lodes in the sets, and intersected by one or more cross-courses, acting as mineral feeders to the lode, they will be found to unite somewhere in that suggestive and glittering title mentioned in the report of Dr. Watson—"a house of ore."

In reference to set No. 2, the deputation do not consider it necessary now to offer any special report, as it is most probable that all the energies of the enterprise will be devoted for awhile to set No. 1.

The set No. 2 is extensive, being at some distance below the present workings, and extending nearly to Ashburton.

The statement which was made some time since of a mineral stone having been found by Mr. Amery, the freeminer, in a field which had been ploughed up in this set, was confirmed by that gentleman, who produced the stone, and has promised to forward it to the committee in London; and the captain at the mines stated that he could trace the indications of a lode traversing through the set a distance exceeding half a mile. The deputation advise that examination of this set should be made, with a view to ascertain the character of the lode, and other indications appearing in this part of the property.

It is also right to record a suggestion thrown out by some miners, that hereafter it might be found, from the underlay of the great lode, that great riches in depth might be found under this very set.

The deputation also visited set No. 3, which is at some distance from both the others. The deputation are unable to form any opinion whether any of the lodes appearing in set No. 3 are likely to pass through this set. This set might hereafter prove of great value in the extensive development of the Arundell Mines, from the proximity of water-power, and the convenience of ground for dressing or crushing ores, and other useful purposes.

The deputation attended on one of the work setting-days (as they are termed), and were enabled to form an accurate idea of the manner in which the works at the mine are undertaken, and the varying prices regulated, according to the ease or difficulty of the workings.

All the miners were assembled and the captain, in this case, having the advantage of the presence and assistance of Mr. Ware (the captain of the Devon Tin Mines), proposed the various works to be carried on during the then ensuing month. The two captains had just returned from the personal examination of the adit and shafts, to fix the average price to be offered.

A circle was formed, and a kind of auction of work commenced—"So many fathoms in the adit; who will take them at so much per fathom, or by the month?" So many in the old shaft, so many in the new, and so on; and really the prices offered on this occasion by the captains were in several instances so much below the price required by the men that no bargains could be made. The captain stands with some small stones in his hand, and if the bargain is not soon completed he throws away a stone; and then, like the falling of the hammer, or the burning out of the candle, the offer is gone, and renewed terms must be made. The deputation allude to the setting of prices, from the present difficulty or difficulty of setting prices; and it is only such men, not only for physical but mental qualities, the deputation recommend should be received into the working body at the mines; and the deputation are convinced that if the system is liberally carried out of showing them that, if they do their duty, they will receive proper encouragement by fair wages whilst working, and relief in case of sickness or accident, with means also afforded for the improvement of their minds, it will soon be an object for first-rate miners to seek admission to the Arundell Mines.

The advantages of thus establishing a first-rate working corps of miners will be evident, both in relation to the Arundell Mines and the other mining enterprise of the Devon Tin Mines, now active in progress, and under nearly the same direction as our own enter the.

That union is strength will be found in the mutual assistance of the two enterprises in various ways, as well as that which reference has just been made.

An important instance of this the deputation have now the pleasure to report. The captain at the Arundell Mines and Mr. Ware, the captain of the Devon Tin Mines, have, at the request of the deputation, cordially consented to act in union, whenever required, for the advantage of their respective mines.

It will readily be conceived in how many ways this will be useful in the working of the mines; the occasional interchanges of men, the repairs of machinery, and otherwise. The deputation have also effected the important arrangements that the captains shall interchangeably visit the mines, and then send their report of the workings to the committees; and at the settings of the works both captains shall be present; thus forming an additional security for the propriety of the works to be done, and the prices to be paid.

The establishment of this library, and the formation of a benevolent fund, had given great satisfaction to the miners, and was attended with good results. The deputation strongly recommend to the shareholders the continuance of these objects, and would desire that this beneficial course could be widely adopted by mining enterprises generally, as tending to raise the character of the miners, and by a reflex operation also benefitting the shareholders.

The life of a miner is one which gives great facilities as regards leisure for reading, being cut off from many of those temptations which life in town presents.

The men, although rough in their exterior, are generally intelligent and enquiring—hence the great boon which a library affords them. At the Arundell Mines the establishment of a library has proved the continuance of the objects made by some, that it would tend to spoil the men. Books are eagerly perused, and the miners have not failed to pay regular contributions themselves, to be applied in the purchase of additional books.

The deputation also recommend that the benevolent fund should not be strictly limited in its application to cases of accidents, or incapacity to labour; but be made to contribute its little share on occasional festive occasions for the miners and their families.

The deputation considered it would be desirable for them to visit the Devon Great Consols, which they accordingly did, and at Tavistock they were able to obtain valuable information as to the particular kind of engine necessary for the Arundell Mine, the best means of obtaining it, and on other points connected with the practical workings of the mines. They had also the pleasure of obtaining the services of Mr. Matthews, the engineer of the Devon Great Consols, who consented to be henceforth associated with the enterprise of the Arundell Mines. And subsequently, Captain Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, expressed his intention, in company with Mr. Hitchens, to pay an early visit to the Arundell Mines.

The deputation especially acknowledge the courtesies received at Tavistock, and on their visit to the Devon Great Consols, over which they were conducted by Mr. Matthews.

The deputation also refer to the assistance which has been already rendered, and is still continued to be afforded, in the enterprise by J. Sparke Amery, Esq., on whose property the mine is opened, and who, so usefully to the enterprise, acts as the honorary local pursuer, thereby exercising a gratuitous supervision over the affairs of the mines; the accounts of the mines being examined by him, and the miners being paid at his house, and in his presence—a system by which the evils attendant upon paying them at public houses, or exposing the men to the abuses of the truck system are avoided.

The deputation, for obvious reasons, abstain from offering any personal opinions as to the brilliant prospects anticipated from the extensive development and working of the Arundell Mines as a speculative enterprise. They think they are best fulfilling the duty entrusted to them by making only a statement of facts coming within their own observation, and of views meriting attention expressed by others as to the present position of the adventure; so that all information obtained by themselves may be accessible to all the shareholders. The deputation, however, feel great satisfaction in presenting the written opinion of Josiah Hitchens, Esq., of Tavistock, which they are entrusted to deliver.

(Continued.)

THE ARUNDELL COPPER MINES, NEAR ASHBURTON, DEVON.

Tavistock, May, 1853.—I had great pleasure a few days since in attending at the Arundell Mines, near Ashburton, and looking over the set. From the great width of the lode, the rich character of the gossan, the general features of the lode and the adjoining strata, not forgetting that there is a cross-course intersecting the lode not far to the west of the large mass of gossan, and from other peculiarities, I cannot but be impressed with a very decided and favourable opinion of the concern, and that it will result in a very profitable enterprise. The intention here to sink a larger and deeper shaft, and at once erecting a suitable steam-engine and sinking a good downright shaft, will be the proper and necessary course of proceeding, without delay; and I again repeat my conviction that success will be the result.—London, May, 1853. J. H. HITCHINS.

CASTLE SLATE QUARRY, NEAR FESTINGO, CARMARVONSHIRE.

In 10,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid up.—No further calls.
To be worked upon the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM," by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount subscribed.—Dues 1s. per ton.

WHITTAKER BUSH, Esq., Fairwood, Westbury, Wilts.
Capt. T. G. FORBES, Esq., Stoke-Newington, near Colchester.
T. BURTON CROSS, Esq., William-street, London-Street.
JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Esq., Ph.D., F.G.S., Albion Chambers, Adam-street.
J. H. HITCHINS, Esq., Albion Chambers, Adam-street, Strand.
BANKERS—Messrs. G. H. HADLEY, Esq.

Experience has shown that there is no channel which offers a more certain and lucrative field for investment of capital than good slate property, the demand for manufactured slates being much greater than the quantity which the existing quarries can produce.

Before offering the Castle Slate Quarry to the public as an investment, the proprietors incurred the risk of testing it to a third floor, where the rock has not only been found of excellent quality and colour, but splits easily and smoothly, and is also free from sulphur.

In the opening and proving this quarry, in the erection of a 30-ft. diameter water-wheel, inclined planes, reservoirs, leats, railways, and necessary buildings, all of which are in thorough repair, upwards of £4000 have been expended. The results for slate are lofty, and there is an abundance of ground for their extension with the progress of the works. The approaches to the quarry are good.

It is calculated that in the first six months 50 men (at a cost of £1000) will open by measurement 81,000 cubic yards of slate rock, which should produce (after allowing for waste) 14,000 tons of roofing slates, and realise a clear profit of £10,000, at least. 50 extra men may then be engaged to make slates, and these increased by 25 every six months. As each man should manufacture slates to yield a profit of 15s. per week, the returns are easily calculated.

It is in consequence of the arrangement made with the proprietor, to raise a capital of £10,000, which sum is ample for purchasing the quarry and extending its workings.

The proprietor has agreed to sell the quarry under what he has actually cost him, viz. £4000, on condition that after the shareholders receive 15 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, clear of all expenses, any further profit be divided between him and the shareholders.

Specimens of the slate may be seen at the offices of the company, and on the roof of the slate yard, where the slate is cut and packed with slates from this quarry. Application for shares to be addressed to the secretary, No. 8, Old Jewry, and F. T. Haggard, Esq., No. 2, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Report of JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Esq., Ph.D., F.G.S.

The Castle Slate Quarry is situated about four miles from Festingo, in the county of Carmarvon, and contains three descriptions of slate, of which two kinds are of the blue and one of the grey variety. The following remarks upon the general condition of the quarry apply to the dark blue and grey slate only, since the light blue has been but slightly worked upon. The length of the opening in the quarry at present is 132 ft., its breadth 103 ft., and its depth 42 ft. from which a mass equal to 21,149 cubic yards of the finest quality rock have been removed and manufactured into slates. The set comprehends a space of unworked rock, with a face of the depth above mentioned, of about 600 yards long by 300 yards broad. The slate vein runs in a direction from east to west in a highly schistose rock of the Silurian age. The cleavage planes make an angle of about 60° to the horizon for the dark blue slate, and about 75° for the light blue and grey slate. The vein throughout remarkably free from pyrites and from leaders of spar. The face has been laid open by workings, three in number, fronting the east and rising in terraces towards the west. All of these are entered from the north end of the bed; the first level is 18 yards up, the second 8, and the third 7 yards; from the third floor a fourth level has been laid open by sinking to a depth of 10 yards. The ground in the quarry rises rapidly on the north and west, thereby increasing the depth of the workings continues to extend west, by which the quality of the slate constantly improves, and the number of the floors, and consequently the profits, are continually being added. The present workings are, as it were, in the neck of the vein, which widens rapidly as it enters the rising ground. The best means of prosecuting the work for the future will be by driving a level adit from the sink in the third floor towards the south, and also a level adit into the light blue slate rock on the north northwards, and afterwards at right angles towards the east, opposite to the ore quarry face. By these means it will be possible to expose and obtain a large quantity of valuable slate of the dark blue and grey descriptions, as likewise of the light blue description, which, as before mentioned, has hitherto been scarcely worked. By these works, within the first six months, about 21,000 cubic feet may be laid open, and which will produce, at the lowest estimate, 14,000 tons of best quality roofing slates. After the first six months, which will be confined principally to getting and removing the slate rock, 50 men may be employed in making slates, increasing their number by 25 for every succeeding six months. The result would, at least, yield a profit on his work of 15s. per week. Of every cubic yard of the raw slate, at least from 400 to 500 sixteenth-inch-sized slates, may be manufactured. Of the three varieties the grey slate, according to the present taste, is the most valuable, although both the dark and the light blue are of the best possible description of the material. The slates generally are light, even-grained, exceedingly durable, and of great strength and laminate with the utmost possible facility; in proof of which I may mention that slab of 1 inch in thickness, by cleavage, will furnish 16 separate folia, or, in other words, may be split into pieces of only 1-16th of an inch in thickness.

In addition to what has been stated of the value of the material in the Castle Quarry, the facilities for working the quarry are very great, inasmuch as there is an unlimited water-power, derivable both from a small sear, which is constantly filled, and from a lake at some distance to the north. The machinery is in excellent order, and of the most effective kind for the purpose of its quarry; a fact which may also be ascertained for the whole of the working plant. The site for works are most advantageously situated, with a capability of extension over 20 acres, with an average fall of about 17 yards. There are good approaches to the quarry from the north, south, and east. The offices, consisting of a smithy, carpenter shop, sawing house, stabling, &c., are commodious and in good repair. In conclusion, the general opinion I have of the Castle Quarry is of a most favourable nature, and I have no hesitation in stating, that I consider it to be a property of the utmost improvable value, both from abundance of material and the nature of its position, and that it cannot possibly be otherwise than a source of very large profit, should it be spiritedly and properly worked.

May 20, 1853. JOSEPH J. W. WATSON, Ph.D., F.G.S.

PENCORSE CONSOLS, COPPER, ZINC, AND LEAD MINES.

ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.
Held under a lease for 21 years, from Mark Bassett, Esq., at 1-16th dues.
In 5000 shares of £1 each.—10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and two calls of 5s. each, at intervals of three months.

To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

Committee of Management to be chosen at the first meeting of the proprietors, which meeting will be called as soon as the majority of the shares are disposed of, when the appointment of officers for carrying out the project will take place.

OFFICERS (no fees).
BANKERS—The Yorkshire Banking Company, Doncaster.
MANAGING CAPTAIN AND SURVEYOR—Capt. John Dale, St. Austell, Cornwall.
PURSER AND SECRETARY—Mr. George Henwood, Leeds.
BROKERS—Messrs. Henwood and Co., Telegraph-yard, Leeds.

PROSPECTUS.

These extensive and highly promising mines are situated on a gentle declivity, in beautiful grey and blue limestones, and contain on the south a fine material east and west lode of copper and black jack (zinc), on which an engine-shaft has been sunk to the depth of 30 fms., and two other shafts to the adit level. A level has been driven 16 fms. east, and about the same distance west, from which a large quantity of copper and zinc ores were raised, and many tons of mastic and rich lead were met with.

A few fms. to the north of the lode another lode has been discovered, running parallel to it, of a similar character, on which one shaft has been sunk to the depth of 5 fms.

To the north of this lode, another copper lode, mixed with spots of lead, has been found; and still further north another copper lode has been met with; also a canoe lode rich in copper, and an elvan course.

All these lodes have been cross-cut by the adit level, which has been brought up a distance of nearly 300 fms.; in gutting which several lead lodes of a very rich character were discovered, but from the shallowness were not operated on, except in one instance, where a pit was sunk to the depth of a few feet, and stones of rich lead ore were taken from a solid vein about five in. wide. The strata in this part of the mine change into light argillaceous slate, traversed by quartz veins, containing small cubes of mastic and spots of lead, and is of precisely the same character as the "country" in which the celebrated East Wheal Rose is situated; which mine is in the immediate neighbourhood, being only one and a half mile due west; and is confidently believed to be the cause of the lodes as formed that prosperous mine.

The set is very extensive, being about two miles east and west, and three quarters of a mile north and south. It contains many facilities for mining operations: having excellent streams of water for dressing and cleaning the ores; and plantations of land on the estate, from which any quantity of wood, suitable for mining purposes, may be had at a very cheap rate, thus saving the important item of carriage. Coals may be obtained on moderate terms, from the Port of Newquay, a distance of only six miles, with good roads, where ores may be shipped.

These mines were worked in 1842, when the adit was driven up, but the parties could not afford to erect an engine; was resumed in 1849, when an engine of 30-hp cylinder was put up. This company worked only a few months, when from party differences, some of them holding more shares than they could pay for, the mine was abandoned just as they expected to reap the rich reward of their labours.

The best evidence of the richness of the lodes is afforded from the fact of a party of miners being now actually working over the halva or refuse, on tribute, and expecting to realise a handsome sum from that source; they have also offered to take the backs of the lodes, above the adit level, on tribute, a fact that speaks more loudly in its favour than the most elaborate reports of the most talented and well-paid capitalists.

The engine-shaft is well-timbered throughout, and appears to be very perfect; the adit requires but little clearing up, having fallen in but in few places, thus saving much time and expense.

If these mines were drained by an engine of adequate power, these lodes might be operated on at once, and immediate returns made. To effect this, it is proposed to raise a company in 5000 shares, at £1 each, 10s. per share to be paid on allotment of the shares, and two calls of 5s. per share at intervals of three months each (if required); £5000 to be paid down in cash, and 5000 free shares of £1 each, to be sent to the proprietors for work done, purchase of the set, drawing up and executing the lease, and preliminary expenses; and the remaining capital, which will be amply sufficient to fully develop the mine, to be applied as follows, viz.:

New 40-in. engine and pit-work complete, and put the mine to 50 fms., with capstan and shears, and two horse whims.	£1800 0 0
Other machinery, floors, and tools	200 0 0
Capital to work the mine, <i>bona fide</i>	2000 0 0
Purchase money	1000 0 0
Total	£5000 0 0

The above mines are held for a lease of 21 years, at 1-16th dues, from Mark Bassett, Esq., of Pencorse, and present one of the finest investments for mining purposes ever offered to the public.

Report of Capt. WILLIAM HEATH.

Callington, June 16.—Agreeably to your request, I have inspected the Pencorse Consols Mine, and beg to state the result of my examination. The set is extensive, having nearly two miles on the course of the lodes. The locality is very good, being situated in a regular pan of ground from one end to the other; in addition to which it is bounded on the west by East Wheal Rose. There are six lodes in the set, which are parallel with each other; but only one which has been worked on to any extent. A shaft has been sunk, and intersected the lode 30 fms. below the surface. At the point of intersection I am told the lode is more than an ordinary tempting one—specimens of which I have seen, composed of copper, jack, quartz, flouken, and lead ores, about 2 ft. wide, at an angle of 27°, with two good defined veins of copper ore, and a small vein of lead ore, but from the improvement in the lode from the surface to the adit, I have no doubt in saying that report may be borne out from the fact, they have now at the surface dressed 5 tons of ores, which will, I should say, make a produce of 9 for copper ores, besides some jack and lead. It appears that the former workers paid little or no attention to copper, from their throwing it away on the burrows. They wanted to claim relationship to their rich neighbour for lead. I find in the adit level a lode, about 2 ft. wide, composed of jack, mastic, copper, and lead ores, of a very promising character. It is my opinion that the jack and lead will go on in depth, and that it will be a pure copper lode. I should say that will warrant any outlay in machinery. In addition to which you have a shaft 30 fms. deep, and a level driven 32 fms. on the course of money has been expended, and the expenses for the future are small. A great deal of the present company would have had to do. I should recommend an engine of from 40 to 50-hp. cylinder at once; and when completed, and the water taken out, scarcely any more may be made. All the other lodes have been shown by a very shallow level, scarcely leaving more than sufficient backs to keep the surface from tumbling in. The lowest north struck my attention very much from the quartz, flouken, and lead ores, being similar to that of East Wheal Rose—being nearly due east from that mine, and very probable it may be the same lode, which would increase the value of the property very much. I should like to have some shares, and, of course, have no hesitation in recommending the mine to a spirited company.

WILLIAM HEATH.

Report of Capt. JOHN FLOYD.

Pencorse Mine, June 4, 1853.—I have been underground in the Pencorse Consols Mine and made a careful survey of it. I find a great quantity of copper and jack may be raised. On a small piece of iron that was found in the level, and which I took to be copper was found, which proves that the mine is rich in copper. I am thickly impregnated with that mineral. I would not have sold my joint interest in it had I not got some shares, for I have every confidence, that when properly developed it will make a good and lasting mine.

JOHN FLOYD.

Report of Capt. W. PETERS.

Pencorse Mine, June 4, 1853.—I have no doubt in my own mind, from the examination I have made underground in this mine, that scores of tons of good work for copper and jack may be raised immediately, and that if it be put in force may be regularly and profitably got at a good profit to the adventurers. I have no doubt whatever but that it will prove a good mine.

CAPT. W. PETERS.

Report of Capt. RICHARD HOOVER.

Pencorse Mine, June 4, 1853.—You ask me my candid opinion of the above mine. Now, that I have sold my joint interest in it, I will say that I know of no more likely speculation. I have been underground in the adit, and never saw a mine abandoned with such promising appearances, and I feel morally certain, had we prosecuted our bargain instead of selling it, we should have returned hundreds of pounds worth of ore above the adit.

RICHARD HOOVER.

Copy of a Letter from MARK BASSETT, Esq.

Pencorse, April 28, 1853.—DEAR SIR: I have not been a great while to-day to see the mine captains who are in possession, and a good parcel of ores. These persons will not hinder the mine going to work, but must be remunerated for their trouble and expense; and they will have some free shares, as they think they could return several hundred pounds worth of ores at a small outlay. I think they will deal fairly; and perhaps you may have a mine agent you might choose

Original Correspondence.

THE UNITED STATES TRIED BY "FIXED FACTS."—No. 1.

SIR,—The leading article of the *National Argus* of Philadelphia, 21st May, 1853, headed "Railroad Securities in the United States," may be taken as a complaint of the ignorance of capitalists, of all countries, as to the value of the railway stock of the United States, in being and to be. Amongst many broad statements which "beg the whole question," is the following—"These bonds are based upon the whole cost of the road, and are consequently perfectly safe investment;" as if a line (witness the best in the States—viz., the Reading), requiring three-fourths of its income in working charges, were as safe an investment as any other; and this immediately after the words, "as it is, our works are mainly carried on by foreign capital;" or, in other words, should the road only produce three-fourths of the requisite income, the foreigner may work the road to loss, or dispose of his stock or bonds, perhaps, after landowners have (to bring their back-wood land to value) ventured a few thousand dollars each, in combination with engineers, contractors, lawyers, and village owners, to make several parallel lines to take the traffic off the former one. Superior advantages for construction of lines are continually set forth as certain data to show that they must swamp the former. I was this day pressed to carry my capital to a district, because three railways were in progress within twenty miles—a fine prospect for the "foreign capitalists." The article alluded to states that, on the average, foreigners pay only 85 per cent. for the railway bonds, which, for 10 years, makes full 8 per cent.;—"I wish they may get it!" I have been for some years engaged in works connected with the lines of the anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania, and have managed some of the mines, after having been consulting surveyor, &c., to more mines in England, Wales, and Scotland, than probably any other man; having been brought up to the management of the mines and iron works of my father, extending 15 miles through the county of Derby, for which county and Yorkshire he was deputy to Parliament against the iron tax proposed in 1806. I had for twenty years the management of mines on above 20 seams of anthracite for Sir Edward Banks (contractor for the Waterloo and London Bridges), and nearly all the Government works of his day; his partner and joint owner of this mine (Mr. Brodgen, chairman of Ways and Means) had the first iron road made under act of Parliament—viz., the Croydon; the engineer of which was Benjamin Outram, who copied it from my father's, that being the first continuous mile on the surface of the globe, which was invented by Mr. Curr, agent of his grace the Duke of Norfolk, at Sheffield, the inventor, also, of the flat rope. I was on the first deputation respecting a locomotive line (that from Sheffield) to see the locomotive of Mr. Blenkinsopp, at Leeds; but Alderman Thompson stated that the first at work was at their Pen-y-darren Iron Works, Wales. I have erected and set to work six iron works, and mines to supply, and acted as superintendent at others. I left Britain for similar engagements in Nova Scotia, and so found my way to the land of rattlesnakes and rattleskulls. I now proceed to prove that those words may be justly applied in their broadest sense. Horace Greeley, editor of the leading New York paper, late member of Congress, &c., spent a few months in England and Ireland to give Americans what they most enjoy—viz., abuse of England; but he allowed the English a quality which pretty nearly upset every statement he made,—it was, that the English were a "careful people." The estate of Mr. Brodgen, besides containing, as I have before named, above 30 seams of anthracite, had several hundred acres, which I cultivated on the system of Nottinghamshire—viz., turnips, barley, clover, wheat, or the four-crop course; and during my youth having had the charge of farms connected with my father's works, I am a little competent to treat of the agricultural affairs of the States, as well as mineral and iron affairs. Lastly, I made navigable canals in Britain; and I have owned boats on the (so called) canals of Pennsylvania, where every man who has an interest in them trembles in his bed if he hears a thunder-shower; where a watchman (each mile) is employed night and day to look out for leaks; a force that would have made the canal at the time it was made, really seeming

"As if intended."

For nothing else but to be mended."

The reader will thus form an idea as to whether I am likely to produce anything worth the attentive perusal of "a careful people," who have, probably, not forgotten what called forth the letters of the late Rev. Sidney Smith, on "American repudiation." To reap the benefit of opening millions of acres to markets by railway, and leave the expenses to the "smarmy," Judge Lewis, of Lancaster, obtained a railroad from American proprietors, because they would not have English rail iron, and yet could not pay twice the price for American rails. Having bought at 10 per cent. the line, on which 30 per cent. of their proposed capital had been spent, he simply agreed with the great London brokers of English rails and American railway stock, to take stock for rails: a proof *whom* the Americans have to thank for their railways; yet abuse of England is the means of selling newspapers.

The Hudson and Delaware Canal and Coal Company must be allowed to be the most respectable in the States. They purchased the Carbonate coal-field from an Englishman at three dollars per acre, and have lately agreed for coal adjoining, of like quality, at a rent per ton which makes the owner get, by one seam only, about \$3000 dollars per acre. The \$10,000,000 expended to make the canal and mines was paying about 20 per cent. per annum; when they resolved to work a million tons yearly, partly from the adjoining Pennsylvania Coal Company and their own coal field, for it may be considered one concern, as they are both under one management, and nearly the same proprietors; to accomplish this, they increased their capital to \$11,000,000, which made the dividend fall down to 6 per cent. How many millions of tons of coal are still unworked in the Carbonate district is quite measurable; the limits proved by workings beyond question. The Water Gap Railway is intended to carry the same coal field to the same cities; and another line, the Albany, is to beat all, not ten years hence. I take upon me to declare, that in the greater part of this anthracite coal field, there is not one-tenth part of the weight of workable coal the sections of Mr. Rogers, the State mineral surveyor, or geologist, gave me to believe, at the meeting of the Philosophical Society at Swansea,—the cause is, the field consists of narrow and petty basins, which two or three openings exhaust. The Schuylkill coal seams being chiefly perpendicular, have been mostly ruinous to the workers of them; and a shaft of paltry depth having been years sinking, with other false points in working, I can form but a little better opinion even of this coal field. The Water Gap line projectors have the boldness to put forth calculations, on the supposition that it will convey coal over heavy grades at the same cost per mile of the Reading road (which is along a river side), at about 3d per ton. The quantity of coal is much reduced by the method of working it, when (partly of necessity, it being chiefly under the flat lands of the several rivers) full half the seam is lost.

The piece of coal, which in Britain would be won at one point, and worked on one of its sides, and considered a winning for twenty years to come, would here be opened in many places, and thus torn out in one-fourth the time, and that, too, at a vast extra cost of opening. There is about as much science in working coal here, as in carving a turkey with pinners instead of a knife! Durability, or permanency in anything made, has no place in the American mind. One gentleman, I learn, in London, owns two fully proved basins of coal, of double the thickness of the Carbonate seam, and workable for years by daylight. I beg some of those who desire cent. per cent. for \$20,000 (4000!) to address me on this subject, or on railway stock in the States, if desiring advice.

The abuse of Britain by the American newspapers, encourages hatred of her, and war in the minds of the people; and the idea that she is so bad, prevents shame in respect of matters far worse here. A paper weekly to expose their errors and falsehood would sell to millions here. Amongst other facts which should warn a "careful people," the article states the whole cost of American railroads already made at \$400,000,000 (\$90,000,000); of those in progress, \$260,000,000; that the companies will this year be borrowers of \$50,000,000, chiefly on bonds. The British capitalists will recollect to what extent the Railroad King bolstered up and hid the real situation of railroad affairs, where the concerns had become a matter of simple profit and loss book-keeping; whereas here, almost the whole value will depend upon the extent to which the Legislatures will sanction opposing lines; and if they be the men their newspapers declare, every line will "have its price," sooner or later; as all other State and other lands to value; for the wages of making lines and working them are spent in the country, and as many live on as live by the railways.

Having been examined by the Executive Council at Halifax, Nova Scotia, relative to the railroad proposed from Halifax to Quebec (600

miles), and finding that they relied for toll upon the grain of Canada, I referred their chairman to a pamphlet Mr. Howe had given me, the work of the American engineer they had employed: it gave the charges of the States' lines per ton per mile in 1849, at from 1 1/2d. to 2d. On this, I first observed, that the tramroad of Croydon was set before the world in 1801, as proof that one horse could draw 50 tons, or fifty times as much as in a cart, and the empty cars back; next came railways to do four times as much per horse; then locomotives to do it almost for nothing; yet the boasted and cheaply-made American roads charge one-third the price per ton per mile of one-horse carts; for thousands carry the ironstone of Scotland to the furnaces, from Caluke and Crofthead to Shotts and Coltness, 12 miles of heavy road, at 4s. 6d., or 4 1/2d. per mile. Now, as to the grain of Canada, it cannot be carried at less than double the price charged by the Reading Railroad for coal, supposing the road to be, like the Reading Railroad, a uniform down grade, which is very unlikely to be the case, I rate the cost of the grain, then, at 1 1/2d., or 3 cents per mile per ton, or 3 1/2s. for 600 miles. At 33 bushels of wheat to the ton, 1s. 1 1/2d. per bushel would make the value in Canada but half the freight; thus, if it were possible that the Canadians could get their grain to Quebec before the lakes are frozen (and they must neglect sowing the next crop to do so), it would cost them at Halifax five times as much as it now costs them in the spring, when the British markets are up, at least, all that cost, to take it to England; and for the benefit of the foreigner, who is making the unthankful Americans a gift of their railroads, whether they pay, and free themselves of debt, or fail to pay, and thus fall into the hands of any who will work them (for, by a law of the Legislature, they must be worked, or become States' property); in either case, I warn the bondholder, that the more the roads are in number, the more wild land will be cleared within reasonable distance of the markets, and the less distance grain will be carried. I have shown the cost at only 600 miles—American papers speak of thousands of miles as nothing. Next, we have the southern seaports ready to rebel against New York, and other ports being their outlet.

The American agriculture is, except near cities, merely clearing land to be cropped, so long as it will pay anything for the labour; just as the growth of tobacco and sugar had forced the population out to fresh land previous to the Revolution, so the growth of grain on inferior land has spoiled even the river-side flats of the most eastern states; and they have generally no idea of preserving, or renewing the condition of the soil. Of the weekly column in most of the newspapers on agriculture, the most part is directly bad or laughable advice. To begin with the slenderest scale of farming—the hog—the paper before me states, that one said to his neighbour, "I shall now have good hogs—I have the breed of Mr. —." "You had better have the breed of his hog trough," was the reply; as if it were not a fact that a good breed is kept on half the food consumed by a bad one. The feeders of them in London, at distilleries, &c., would not have the herd disturbed by the cry of one for the price of it, as sleeping is fattening; but here they recommend grain to be scattered over the premises, to give the hogs exercise. In short, I have no faith in the perpetual calculations of the papers, as to what the States must be at some future period. Even Bonaparte, "the conqueror at the rate of 10,000 men per day," told the French, "they had nothing to depend upon but good agriculture;" and, in consequence of politics, elections, cheap liquors, independence of landlords and agents, and the high rate of labour, agriculture here could not generally be worse. Butter was selling at Philadelphia last year at 2s. English per pound.

The American boasted school system is a farce. Instead of responsible teachers, whose living depends upon their exertions, and the results, the tax which makes the "free school" is enjoyed by one or other of the young or old neighbours, each three months in turn, and they generally care but very little about the progress of the children.

The miserable practices of allowing grass to remain unworked until it has become hay, is of itself enough to destroy the country; as proved by Sir Joseph Banks, at Hounslow, by a trial of 30 years; part of the field mown early, and never manured, and the other part cut late, and, though manured yearly, it became exhausted. The strength of the plant goes to the seed, and that chiefly lost; the manure returned to the land almost worthless; and, in consequence, the cows dried up, unhealthy, and useless, half the summer following. The "brush," or uncultured grounds, being generally the pasture for cattle (most part of the summer they may be seen cropping bushes for a miserable living), the "walking dung-carts" do little good to the farm; if they get a feed by night on the fields, the bush has most of the manure. It is a great day's work for an American farmer to drive his flimsy wagon and pair of oxen or twenty miles to the manure heap, and then to return home with a load of manure. I have travelled thousands of miles by rail, river, and road, without seeing a creature at work, at the time of year and weather when every arable field in England would have had hands in, or shown the work done.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

MR. C. WYE WILLIAMS ON THE USE OF HOT AIR, AND ITS ASSUMED VALUE IN THE FURNACES OF BOILERS.—No. II.

Let us now consider the apparent anomaly, or contradiction to all this, in the successful use of hot air in the manufacture of iron—first, to show the absence of all grounds of analogy between that and the use of it for the purposes of boiler furnaces; and, secondly, that in applying hot air to the melting of iron the same error and oversight here took place as that which the hot-air advocates in our day labour under; and that to continue the same illusion would be setting at naught the experience of the last 18 years.

The merits of the "hot-blast" rested on the fact that more iron was reduced by means of it than of the cold-blast. The question had not then been raised, whether more heat was generated by the use of the hot air (for such had been, without enquiry, assumed to be true), but whether more iron was melted with less fuel, and in less time. This, however, put the merits of the case on a wrong issue as regards combustion, and hence the subsequent controversy. By the use of hot air a ton of iron was produced by 2 1/2 tons of coke, which, with cold air, had previously required 8 tons. As it will not be asserted that as much heat was generated by 2 1/2 as by 8 tons of coke, it is manifest that there must have been some other cause in operation than the assumed increase of heat. The enquiry, then, resolves itself into this—What was the cause by which 2 1/2 tons of coke did the work of 8 tons, and what share in the process was due to the heating the air?

On the first application of the hot-blast, it was asserted that heating the air rendered it more active in combustion, and that thereby a more intense heat was produced from any given weight of coke; on this the advocates of the use of hot air, even now, rest the merits of their supposed inventions. This theory, however, was found to be wholly untenable, when the Scotch chemists took the matter out of the hands of smelters and patentees, and enquired into what had previously been thought of—viz., what were the relative weights and volumes of the air thrown into the furnace, and what was the amount of pressure really available under the hot and cold system? To the surprise of the smelters, it was found that, whatever was the volume, its weight was essentially less, and that instead of a greater heat there was in fact, less heat generated, less oxygen having entered into combustion. Suppose that a body of cold air could be forced by a given pressure through a cylinder, and in its passage to the furnace be heated to double its volume, without affecting that pressure, as was alleged by the smelters, it was not to be credited. The grounds of such an assertion having been enquired into, it turned out that "they had taken the patentee's word for it." (It is to be feared that many practical "smoke burners" of the present day have no better authority for their supposed results.) Ultimately it was proved that the diminished "consumption of fuel" was owing solely to the diminished quantity and weight of air introduced, and of oxygen combined with it. Thus the whole mystery was solved, as regarded the effect of heating the air being not to render it more active, but, *in the reverse*, by diminishing its power of effecting combustion; and this, it is manifest, must ever be the case when heated air is employed, whether for melting iron or evaporating water. If, indeed, inventors understood the subject *chemically*, they would turn their talents in the opposite direction. Instead of calorific plates, hollow bars, or hot-air tubes, they would be planting air refrigerators;—instead of passing air through strata of fire, or over or among incandescent fuel, by which it would be injuriously enlarged in bulk, and deprived of

The following extract from one of the communications made to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow during the controversy, shows the error into which the smelters had fallen—"This invention may be considered as a means of increasing the velocity of the blast, without a corresponding increase of power from the blowing engine.—2. That by this heating of the air, more oxygen is to the support of combustion, they seem to think the combination of the fuel must be more rapid, producing a much more intense heat." This I write went on to show, was an idea so unphilosophical, as at once to create a doubt that this supposed increase of heat in the furnace did not take place.

much of its oxygen, they would be taking credit for passing it through coolers and condensers;—instead of imagining that air being intensely heated was more effective in producing the combustion of the gas, they would be contending for public favour, on the ground of its being so cooled down that it became more active, and necessarily relieved the draught. In these there would be, at least, sound sense and sound chemistry.

The practical inconvenience of enlarging the volume of the air by heating it is easily illustrated; for if the oxygen of 300,000 cubic feet of air, at atmospheric temperature, be required for the combustion of 1 ton of coal, it would require that of 600,000 cubic feet, if raised to 512°—a volume which no natural draught would be equal to.

But the question as regarded the "hot-blast" still remained to be solved: why was more iron melted, if less fuel was used and less heat generated? Here lay the apparent mystery. A little enquiry into what takes place within the furnace will, however, solve it. In reducing iron there are three ingredients employed—viz., ironstone, limestone, and coke; the latter, by its union with oxygen, generating the heat by which fusion is effected in the other two. With the cold-blast, these were thrown into the cupola in the proportions of about 2 1/2 tons of ore and 1 ton of lime to 2 tons of coke. In the furnace, each piece of the ore became surrounded with pieces of incandescent coke, from the heat of which, by radiation alone, it was raised to the temperature of fusion, dropping in the state of fluid iron into the crucible below—the lime combining with the sand and earthy matter, dropping in the state of fluid glass or slag. Both these bodies, then—the ore and the lime—at least their surfaces, from which the melted atoms drop, have to be raised, by successive increments of radiated heat, to the temperature of between 2000° and 3000°. Now, if the great body of air forced against the pieces of solid ore and lime be at the temperature (say) of 32°, their surfaces, or external strata (the very parts requiring to be sustained at the highest temperature) must necessarily be chilled by the forcible contact of this cold air. If, however, instead of 32° it be raised to 700° or 800°, as often is done, the surfaces of these bodies must, *pro tanto*, be relieved from such cooling influence.

The action of the air on the coke is to generate and give out heat, in proportion to the weight of oxygen combined, and the rapidity of the combination; whereas its action on the ore and lime is the reverse—viz., to abstract that heat, and reduce their temperature in the ratio of the difference between that of the air forced against them, and that of the radiation from the coke, the former counteracting the effect of the latter.

Here, then, are two contending forces—the one radiation from the incandescent coke, augmenting the temperature of the bodies subjected to it; the other contact with the colder air, reducing that temperature by its comparative refrigerating influence. It is here also to be observed that the first and direct action of the air is a cooling one as regards the ore; whereas, as regards the coke, it cannot even begin to act, in producing heat, until its oxygen, consecutively combining with the atoms of coke, effect its combustion—the nitrogen continuing its cooling influence. If, then, the injected air be at 32°, and the radiating initial temperature be taken at 1000°, the practical mean, or acting influence, will be 516°; but if the air be heated to 800°, that mean will be 900° instead of 516°—the whole of the difference, whatever it may be, going in favour of the rapidity of fusion.

This, then, is the practical effect of the use of hot air in the melting iron, explaining the cause of the larger quantity being melted in given times by the hot than the cold-blast. Having also shown that hot air, instead of promoting combustion, or causing an increase of temperature, does the reverse, we will now apply these facts to the use of hot air in ordinary steam-boiler furnaces.

[To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.]

ON STEAM WORKED EXPANSIVELY.

SIR,—In replying to Mr. Spence, I shall very audaciously premise that if any errors are detected in my advocacy of Craddock's engines, I shall hold those learned persons answerable whom I have so repeatedly called upon to point out my errors. I have said again and again that, considering the importance of what I asserted, it is the duty of those who are professionally far better acquainted with the steam-engine than myself to put the public right, if I have put it wrong. I have disclaimed all pretensions to infallibility, but I have, notwithstanding, been left so entirely to myself, that I might very naturally have become a man of one idea, contracted a monomania, and like the *connoisseur*, become charmed with the performance of my own concerto, when, in fact, it was the very tune which the old cow died of. At length, I have found in Mr. Spence an antagonist who really enters into the merits of the case, and he has thereby exonerated himself, at least, from all responsibility for my transgressions.

On objection first, I will merely ask whether Mr. Spence has not overlooked that the machine before us is a *condensing engine*? Surely it is as well worth following 15 lbs. into a vacuum as 30 lbs. into the air.

But the second objection is more complicated, and cannot be so easily dismissed. I must first state that I have no authority at hand, or table to consult, on the exact heat of steam at very high pressures, and I am at the moment equally unable to refer to my first letter, to see on what data I assumed that 400 lbs. would be the pressure of steam at the working heat of the *Eriasson*. If the heat of steam at 400 lbs. is only 450°, as Mr. Spence gives it, and certainly the figure appears by no means too low, when I refer to the rapid ratio in which the increase of the heat of steam diminishes as the pressure ascends, and the cubical space out of which the heat has to be compressed gets smaller and smaller, so much so that from 1 lb. to 15 lbs. 92° of heat are evolved, or 6° average for every 1 lb. of pressure, whereas in the compression from 100 lbs. to 200 lbs. only 55° are evolved, or an average of but 1/2° nearly for every 1 lb. of pressure, it follows that I have actually understated very greatly in the comparison, instead of overstated, as Mr. Spence implies, the results obtainable from Craddock's boiler and engine at the temperature required for working with hot air. As it requires 480° to double the volume of an elastic fluid, it follows that while a total temperature of 540° is enough to double the volume of air at 60°, a total temperature of 600° will be needed to double the volume of steam at 1 lb. pressure, where the temperature is 120°; and if 450° is correct as the heat of steam at 400 lbs., the ratio of pressure to each degree of heat accelerates so rapidly as we ascend higher that we shall obtain at 600° a pressure of steam exceeding 1000 lbs. per inch, as, in fact, Mr. Craddock in a late letter stated. Now, although 540° is the heat of the air itself at 15 lbs. pressure, the heat which must be imparted to some parts of the machinery to keep the air at this temperature will, as I before stated, have to be at least double as much, a necessity which has now laid the *Eriasson* up in dock *sine die*, after professedly working at 7 1/2 lbs., or only half caloric. There will, therefore, be no exaggeration, but quite the contrary, if in the comparison we work Craddock's engine with steam at 600°, the temperature required to double the volume of steam at 1 lb., and thereby save in this one item half the coal required for evaporation. It follows, then, that though, by taking 400 lbs. as the pressure which coincided with the heat of the hot air, I have given a greater gain by dilation than actually belongs to steam at that pressure, yet, on the other hand, I have understated by at least ten times this excess the actual mechanical effect of the steam working at the temperature of the hot air. If we substitute 1000 lbs. pressure for 400 lbs., we shall have to multiply the whole theoretical result by 2 1/2, and the working deductions remaining the same, we shall have, in the first instance, instead of 900—300 as the horse power, 2250—300, or 1950 horse power as the actual capacity of the engine; for instead of each increment from expansion being 100 horse it will be 250 horse, and the corresponding eight doublings of volume will stand respectively at 500 lbs., 250 lbs., 125 lbs., 62 1/2 lbs., 31 1/2 lbs., 15 1/2 lbs., 7 1/2 lbs., and 3 1/2 lbs. as the pressure of steam then passing off to the condenser, instead of 200 lbs., 100 lbs., &c., and passing to the condenser at 1 1/2 lbs., so that actually less than one-half the volume of steam might be comprised in the cut off, and the effect of 1 1/2 more doublings by expansion added to the whole power before reaching the point for which the comparison was instituted—the obtaining in the *large cylinder* at the termination of the stroke a pressure equal to the whole force realised throughout by the caloric engine; therefore when I can lay my hand on the exact ascertained heat of the higher pressures of steam, my estimate against the *Eriasson* will have to be revised and considerably increased.

But to reply to Mr. Spence, on the matter as it stands in my letter; there is no question whatever of the fact which he states—viz., that the loss of dilation in a given volume of steam, "by the conversion of sensible

* I have just read, with much satisfaction, a letter in your Journal of the 11th inst. from Mr. David Mushet, in which there is much to the point treated of in this paper, and the subject handled with great effect. He well describes the people flying to produce "a great revolution in steam-engine furnaces, by applying hot air to the mere combustion of coal," and settles the question at once, when he says—"The mere use of dense air, in promoting combustion, is so undeniably established, that we should do better to attempt to *solidify* it, in contact with combustible matter, rather than to volatilise it."

heat into latent" during expansion, "reduces the pressure in a greater ratio (I omit "much" as too much) than is accounted for by the increase of space." There cannot be the least doubt about it. Half the tension of the steam, at whatever is the pressure due to the heat required to double its volume, belongs to diminished density. The steam at 400 lbs., or whichever is the more correct pressure, containing, as I pointed out, only half the vapour of water which an equal mechanical effect of steam at 1 lb. would contain, it follows precisely that a volume of steam, equal to 400 lbs. at the higher pressure, will be equal only to 200 lbs. when expanded to the lower; but it is a mistake to look upon this reduction as a loss. Were the greater tension obtained by some corresponding expenditure, these successively increasing shortcomings of volume would undoubtedly be lost; but that is not the correct point of view. We must start from the coal as the unit, with its equivalent weight of steam. If the fluid be generated by evaporation at the lower pressure, we shall get only 200 lbs. out of it, and no more. By keeping this weight of steam compressed in the boiler, until it reaches the requisite temperature, we get 400 lbs. out of it without any additional coal. This is 100 per cent. by dilation alone, to begin with. Now, it is quite true this 100 per cent. is not continued down through the successive expansion. The proportion due to dilation diminishes at every fall of temperature produced by the expansion, and consequent latency of heat, until it vanishes altogether at the lowest pressure; but it is clearly wrong when we add to a parallelogram having 200 as the measure of its ends a triangle having also a base of 200, and being, therefore, an addition of one-half to the original superficies, to say that this addition is a loss because it is not another complete parallelogram, measuring 200 at each end. I do not rightly understand the figures Mr. Spence gives to indicate this gradual reduction from the double effect. They seem to imply a much more rapid absorption of heat than actually takes place in the higher ranges of temperature during expansion; but in so far as no deduction at all on this score appears in my calculation, he is perfectly correct in questioning its exact accuracy. I had no wish to include in an approximate comparison, sufficiently crowded already with figures, an additional chain of calculations—the making large (nay, exaggerated) deductions in the gross, and giving away, besides, 40 lbs. of coal per hour, equal nearly to one-sixth of the whole consumption, I consider sufficient for the requirements of a general sketch; but I am quite willing that Mr. Spence should make this deduction over and above all that are already made. I can well afford it; for if 1000 lbs. be the pressure of steam at 600°, I shall obtain even then at the intended point of comparison, the working of steam at the heat of the Ericsson's cylinders saving of fuel not much less than sixteen times beyond a common condensing engine. The utmost amount of deduction that could be called for, supposing steam at half density expanded down to 1 lb. nominal pressure, when it will only have an actual pressure of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., will be represented with sufficient accuracy by bisecting the end of a parallelogram, which includes the whole force, and drawing a line from the point of bisecting to an opposite corner of the other end. The slice so taken off will be exactly one-fourth. As I have not expanded the steam down to so low as 1 lb. in my estimate, the deduction will not be so much in fact; but, as by taking 400 lbs. as the pressure at which the volume is doubled I have given more saving of coal to dilation than will be actually realised at that pressure, strike off a full fourth from the estimate of 18 times the coal saved; this will leave 13½ times, or still more liberally in a wholesale approximation, deducting $\frac{1}{4}$ from the gross power, 11½—the mechanical effect realised in my first instance above what could be obtained from the same coal by an ordinary condensing engine, generating steam at a low pressure, and using it without expansion. Now, whatever may exist on the side of Craddock and Ericsson, Mr. Spence will admit that this is economy on the near side, well worth looking at in the meantime. In writing on these excessive and unused pressures of steam, my object has not been to recommend them for immediate practice; on the contrary, to begin with, Craddock strictly confines his engines to 100 lbs. pressure, which I guardedly adhered to in my first letter; and showed accurately that a saving thereby of more than 80 per cent. of coal would be effected. This is quite enough at first. Whether ultimately a saving of 11, 13, or 30 times, the coal can be reached, a saving of only 5 times, or 80 tons in every 100 tons is such a great fact, that Mr. Spence will readily admit it is quite immaterial whether we yet set about saving 5, 10, or 15 tons more in the 100. But I like always to draw a full outline: the included parts then stand in their proper proportions, and can be elaborated accordingly; and I have pointed out the ~~expansive~~ expansive use of steam, because people go about with such a bee in their bonnet, or their purse, that they cannot listen to plain tale of saving. You must shake a red flag in their eyes, and give some extravagant length, in order to attract manifold attention, even on the most solid foundation. Recollect what an inflation and galloping of capitalists there was after compressed air at 1000 lbs. A pound is only equal to a pound, whether the force be steam or air, to say nothing of the numerous contingent dangers and want of economy to the disadvantage of the latter. Neither did I propose in my first instance that the cylinders would have full work; on the contrary, I gave them a starvation allowance of steam, to show what a minimum the animal could subsist on; and in the next instances rose to a scale of more generous and comfortable dietary.

But beyond this, great as is the saving of coal, that saving forms but one small item in the comprehensive sweep of Mr. Craddock's circle of improvements in the steam-engine. The diminished size and weight of boilers and engines will add ever more than the saving of coal to the mercantile capacity of steam-ships. The convenience and comfort of such vessels, Mr. Craddock stated in his first volume, would be increased far beyond credibility; but *note*, perhaps, this promise may be believed, for they will at least equal the boasted advantages of the Ericsson; and, however people may affect to disregard danger and the sacrifice of life, the question of safety from explosions and fires at sea will, sooner or later, be forced by the public on the attention of navigation companies. These frightful contingencies are reduced by the shape of the boiler to the same level of risk as attends every sailing ship which carries fire on board; and it is not beneath attention to make the engine-room as cool and habitable a region as any other part of the ship, and give the engineers a more respirable and less perspirable existence. Some noted engine-rooms that I have lately visited, in a very few minutes, notwithstanding there was a water space on the fire-doors, established a water space between my clothes and my skin. Whatever vague notions any persons may hold as to the unlimited power of the expansive use of steam, its actual limits are susceptible of the most exact definition; and its practical economy has now, I find, both at land and sea, become very familiar even to the stokers. The most learned of us cannot appreciate it more than they do. Two shovels of coal are twice as heavy as one; and I think it is not only "safe," but most desirable, that Mr. Spence should now say all he can in limitation of its results. There are at least some individuals who, at this moment, will be infinitely obliged to be furnished with any valid argument in excuse of certain acts directed against its adoption; and I shall receive with thanks his own estimate of the saving of coal which will result in the three instances I have given by the expansive use of steam, whether at 400 lbs. or 1000 lbs. pressure. There is some subtlety in the question, but I am sure it does not surpass Mr. Spence's power of detection.

June 18.

DAVID MUSHET.

ON STEAM WORKED EXPANSIVELY.

SIR,—I am rather pleased that, like Capt. Bobadil, I can have the opportunity of trying to cut off the enemy in detachments. I shall, therefore, meet Mr. Craddock first, and then prepare for Mr. Mushet's expected onslaught. Seriously, Mr. Craddock has only met my attempt to show that, by the acknowledged laws of expansion, his engine must fail of producing Mr. Mushet's calculated results, by a repetition of the very data which it was my purpose to impugn. This makes it useless going into the details given by Mr. Craddock, except in so far as they bear upon my statements. There is, however, a discrepancy between Mr. Mushet and Mr. Craddock, unless your compositor is responsible for it; the former states that 1 cubic inch of steam at 400 lbs. pressure has only half the water of 400 cubic inches at 1 lb. pressure; Mr. Craddock says the water is equal in both cases. Mr. Mushet is right, or nearly enough so, for argument; this becomes of great importance to the question, as will be seen by a repetition of what was before stated, that at the cut off we have a volume of steam 1-32d of the cylinder's capacity, with an elasticity of 28 atmospheres, and a density of 14 atmospheres.

Mr. Craddock is, of course, conversant with Watt's law, which, though not strictly correct (as demonstrated by Regnault's elaborate experiments), is yet sufficiently so for our purpose, and that according to that law the absolute heat of saturated steam at all pressures (being the sum of its latent and sensible heat) remains the same. Following, then, with this law our unit of steam of 28 atmospheres elasticity, and 14 atmospheres density, till it occupies 14 times its original space, what is then its condi-

tion? Remaining saturated steam during the whole expansion, and its absolute heat the same, its sensible heat becomes 212, the density that of steam of one atmosphere, and the pressure merely balances the atmospheric. The point at which this is theoretically reached is when 14-32d parts of the stroke have been travelled, leaving it practicable to generate a very moderate amount of power by keeping a good vacuum at the other side of the piston while it travels through the remaining 18-32d parts of the stroke. The theoretical density, pressure, &c., at various points of the stroke, with a vacuum of 12 at the other side of the piston, will be something as under:—

	Density in Atmospheres.	Pressure in Lbs.	Heat.
At the cut off	14	420	450
1 stroke	1-75	72	230
"	55	12	195
"	55	6	180
Full	45	2	160

To get these pressures there must be no transfer of heat by conduction, and as in practice this would be impossible, from the fact of each end of the cylinder being alternately exposed to a temperature of 450 and 160, therefore a large deduction must be made for this at the high pressures, running down, of course, till at the lower pressures it will slightly reach the other way. But not only this, there is the actual loss of heat by conduction, which must in the circumstances be very considerable, while not an atom can be spared if the steam is to leave the small cylinder at a pressure of 2 lbs. per inch against a vacuum of 12 lbs. per inch; this, without doubt, will so affect the theoretical result that, instead of leaving at 2 lbs., its tension will be lowered to an equilibrium with the vacuum side long before the piston reaches the bottom of the cylinder. PETER SPENCE.

Pendleton Allyn Works, Manchester, June 21.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—As another committee of the House of Commons is about to be appointed, to enquire into the causes of, and the means to be adopted for the prevention of, explosions of "fire-damp" in coal mines, may I request the favour of your giving this letter a place in your valuable Journal?

Notwithstanding the gigantic strides of Science in almost every one of her paths—despite the incessant announcement of new and startling wonders—wonders bordering, it may truly be said, on the miraculous—the subject of coal mine explosions has hitherto continued, and to all appearance seems likely to rest, where the genius of Davy left it. It is to be feared, indeed, that owing to the insecurity of the Davy lamp, and its modifications, under certain conditions, the attention of scientific enquirers has been too exclusively directed towards the attainment of a perfect system of ventilation; and it is a matter of deep regret that many eminent men have come to the conclusion that by that means alone may we successfully cope with the fearfully destructive "fire-damp" of the mines. But, what if this vaunted remedy be, in truth, only adding, as it were, a spirit of destruction to the inert body of the "fire-damp"? Chemistry will prompt but one answer to this question, and assuredly it is a momentous one. Let it be remembered that the "fire-damp" is not, of itself, explosive—that it becomes so only when mixed with a certain proportion of oxygen. Are we, then, to arm the enemy we seek to subdue, and thus reduce the question whether the victory shall be for or against us, from the domain of the doctrine of chances to a condition of almost absolute certainty? For most assuredly we do commit so gross an absurdity when we place our dependence solely, or even chiefly, upon what some are pleased to call a perfect system of ventilation.

It really appears to me that perfect ventilation, in a "fiery" mine, wherein naked lights are permitted to be used, not only increases the danger, but is almost certain to produce the effect we are striving to avoid. Suppose that the gas, in rushing (as it frequently does) violently from the coal, meets with the ventilating current, the explosive mixture will, in such a case, be formed so rapidly as to preclude every chance of the miners escaping from their fearful doom, unless they be armed with the safety-lamp. And even if the gas happens to traverse the mine in the same direction as the ventilating current, do not let us forget the law so peculiarly characteristic of gaseous bodies, by virtue of which they mingle uniformly with each other, whatever may be their density. There will be no driving the gas out of the mine before the ventilating current, but a commingling of the gas with the atmospheric air; not, indeed, with the same rapidity as in the former instance, but with no less certainty. If our knowledge of this ~~important~~ important law fail in inducing us to ~~from the opinion which I have ventured to advance, the evidence which~~ to teach us that ventilation, ~~when the fire-damp is not driven out~~ played to urge forward the artificial hurricane is no security. We are told, in almost every instance, when these melancholy enquiries take place—that "no mine could possibly be better ventilated"—that "the air was sweet, very sweet"—that the ventilation was perfect! and yet, in these mines of air so sweet, these mines, paragons of perfection as regards their ventilation, the work of destruction and of death is too surely accomplished!

"That calamitous tragedy, the Nittsbill Colliery explosion," says Mr. Blackwell, in his excellent pamphlet just published, "instead of furnishing any proof of the necessity announced by the committee (the Committee of the House of Commons last year) of relying on ventilation alone, and of rejecting the additional security against explosions of fire-damp which may be derived from the use of the Davy-lamp, is, on the contrary, one of the strongest cases which could be cited to enforce the diametrically opposite conclusion—that at which the committee have arrived—namely, the conclusion that in fiery mines good ventilation will not afford a sufficient safeguard against explosions, unless an additional element of security be added by the use of the Davy-lamp, instead of naked lights. In this colliery the ventilation, as stated by Mr. Dunn in his report of 1852, was excellent, and candles only were used. The explosion which took place in 1851 traversed the pit from shaft to shaft, and destroyed the whole of the men involved in it" (pp. 6 and 7).

And again, at p. 16, Mr. Blackwell says, "The security of collieries from explosion will not result in cases from a large ventilation. From the manner in which fire-damp exists in coal seams, and by derivation from those seams in the associated measures (namely, capable of the great and sudden expansion of an elastic gas when the pressure on it is removed) it sometimes bursts into coalmines in quantities, which the amount of atmospheric air cannot dilute below the explosive point, though that supply may be large, and amply sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to render them safe. When a coal seam is found to be in this state, although by a proper arrangement of the workings and of the air-ways the consequences of an explosion may be diminished and controlled, that occurrence can only be absolutely prevented by excluding the currents of the mine from all contact with flame, and principally by the use of the Davy-lamp."

I am reluctant to trespass further on your valuable space; but, in conclusion, must repeat my conviction that ventilation will not only, of itself, afford no security to the miner, but will even render his danger more imminent in a "fiery" mine for we must recollect that before the gas can be diluted below the explosive point it must be diluted to that point; and, before the attainment of the former condition, in the event of a naked light being used, the perfect ventilation may actually materially contribute to the production of the evil it was intended to prevent.

London, June 10.

W. LEITCHHEAD.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—Although much is being said and written respecting the copper smelting trade, perhaps you will do favour me with space for a few remarks in reference thereto. I have been much pleased in reading the different letters from your correspondents, disclaiming the present system of purchasing ores by the copper companies, and pointing out the loss sustained thereby to those employed in raising it. It shows that the writers, and those also connected with production, cannot, in accordance with the spirit of the age, be satisfied with the present coercive system adopted by the purchasers; nor can it be expected that they should thus tamely submit to accept a price so notoriously low as the copper companies, by combination, sometimes please to give them. The facts in reference to their enormous profits are so often laid before us, commented on, and made to appear so obvious, as to convince any rational mind that any new company to be started in conjunction with the Cornish producers of copper ores would, by proper economy, a judicious management of capital, and previous correspondence with one of the greatest purchasers of fine copper, prove to be one of the best *bona fide* speculations of the day.

Look at the letters of your able Swansea correspondent, "Anti-Monopolist," examine again his *query* and what he says in reference to the "Explosions in Coal Mines," &c. J. Kenyon Blackwell, F.G.S., late Commissioner of Mines Enquiry, 1849-50. London: Taylor and Francis, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

loss sustained by the producers of copper ores: his letters have all remained unanswered in the *Mining Journal*—*ergo*, incontrovertible. I ask, then, will the English capitalist, in connection with the fortunate mining shareholder, allow a few individuals thus to pick up with impunity such enormous profits from the copper smelting, without opposition? Will they tamely submit to allow other parties to continue to reap the advantages and profits to which they are so justly entitled, without making an effort to rid themselves from their copper band? I answer emphatically, No. Give us a better price for our ores, or we will continue to agitate, till we are successful in having smelting-works of our own. We know that the matter is feasible; then let the great productive and dividend-paying mines of our own country combine, and be themselves a coalition, and submit no longer to the wrongs and injustice of other coercions; and it may easily be done, with success and profit. Cornwall yields two-thirds of the copper ores produced in the world. Who, then, could exercise the power to influence or harm the United Cornish Mining and Smelting Copper Company?

I admit that, in order to secure permanent success and prosperity, certain preliminary measures are necessary, such as a correspondence with some of the greatest buyers of fine copper, and thereby secure a market for the sale thereof; second, the raising a sufficient and ample capital to carry on the works (an insufficiency of capital has been the cause of non-success with some of the past companies); and lastly, an efficient and proper management. Strict attention to these observations will, I augur, prove the means of unerring success.

The question is asked in your last Journal, by one who signs himself "A Dealer in Copper," but who, it may be presumed, might not be too favourably disposed towards the formation of a new company, "What has become of the several joint-stock copper companies that have existed during the last 30 years?" and refers to the Union, Hayle, Rose, and other companies. The Rose Copper Company, I think he will find, is merged into another large copper company's smelting works, now in existence at Swansea; whilst the others have mostly failed in consequence of insufficient capital and inefficient management, and the combination of other old established companies to put them down. Such, however, would not now be the case with any new copper smelting company, with sufficient capital, combined with the great productive mines in Cornwall, who, by a proper guarding against the causes from which others have failed, would ensure their own success.—June 22. A CORNISH MINER.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "A Dealer in Copper," in your Journal of the 18th inst., puts a question to some of your readers—viz., what has become of certain copper companies? which he names. It will, perhaps, be difficult to say "what has become of them," but the reasons why they are not, are not so difficult to assign. The causes which militate against them are the same as those which militate against the miner and the consumer at the present time. Consumers of copper have lately grumbled sadly at the unreasonable price to which copper was "put." I am of opinion that they have themselves, in a great measure, to blame, and hope that the events of the last few months have enabled the trade to see the folly of throwing all their orders into the hands of the half-dozen large smelters; who, as one of your correspondents justly observe, "raise and lower the price to suit themselves." Of course, it is for their interest to drive all smaller or new smelting companies from the field; and, so little do consumers seem to know their own interest, that they actually play into their hands, in the end to the injury of themselves. Is it likely that there would have been such fluctuations as those recently witnessed, had there been 24 in the place of "a dozen rich firms, who carry on the business very respectably." I think that had it been so the miner would have realised a proper price for his ore, and the consumer would have paid the value of the metal in the market, kept steady by a wholesome competition. Although I have not accounted for the companies enquired after by your correspondent, yet I may, perhaps, have indicated a remedy, if properly acted upon, which may eventually bring about a change in the system of the trade. Before the proposed Miner's Smelting Company can answer, consumers must view the matter in this light.—ANOTHER DEALER IN COPPER: June 21.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR THE MINERS.

SIR,—In my last letter on this subject I informed you that the plan of the proposed building had been prepared, and that I was about to visit St. Austell, and endeavour to make arrangements at the Devon and Cornwall Bank for the receipt of donations towards the object. This, I am happy to say, I have done. The subject, when he gave me to understand that he would aid it by every means in his power. I also laid the matter before several other influential gentlemen of the neighbourhood, all of whom were quite in favour of the scheme, it being, in their opinion, highly requisite; moreover, they offered to act as members of a committee in the locality, and thereby show by their countenance and support their opinion of the desirability of the said institution.

As it respects the prospect of raising the sum required to erect the building, I feel quite sure that that will be the least difficulty connected with the affair, as I have already received the most flattering assurances of support from the warm-hearted and well-disposed gentlemen with whom I have the honour to be associated in the Great Crinnis Mine; moreover, I am persuaded that all connected with mining in the neighbourhood will lend a helping hand to erect such a testimonial to the miners of St. Austell.

On my way to the county I had the honour of travelling with a gentleman of high position and character in Cornwall, who, on my explaining the thing to him, pronounced it a most desirable object, and wished it every success; but I am proud to say this is not all he did—for on my return to town I found a letter waiting for me, which contained his warmest approval of the scheme, and promising his full support, if the way were pointed out in which he might be useful. Thus, you perceive, there is on every hand a desire to support this noble undertaking.

Then comes the question, "What remains to be done?" I answer, to form a well-selected committee, who will treat the matter as one that will redound to the credit of the town in which it is to be erected, and to the honour of all concerned with it—starting with the spirit of Cornish men, having "One and All" for their motto.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I have a number of lithographic plans of the building ready for distribution, which may be had at my office, together with subscription lists, for the names of those disposed to aid the movement by their contributions. R. C. MANUEL.

26, Austinfriars, June 23.

A TESTIMONIAL FOR THE MINERS.

SIR,—I observed in your Journal, a short time since, some remarks under the above head, by which it would appear that Mr. R. C. Manuel, of Austinfriars, had, in the fullness of his heart, suggested a wise and excellent plan, in the form of an "Institute," with a view to present the same to the miners and their children, especially those in the immediate vicinity of St. Austell. He also promised a handsome donation towards its erection, which, judging from the manner of the promise, he intends to increase. I certainly do rejoice to see the spirited enterprise and wise design of this gentleman, and, with all my heart, wish him success in such a noble movement, for no men under the sun deserve more sympathy and kindness than the intelligent miners of the county of Cornwall. Nevertheless, I have my fears about the perfecting of such a work in such a place, knowing, as I do, that not long since Sir Charles Lemon proposed a scheme far more extensive, and volunteered a munificent sum, so much in keeping with the well-designed and benevolent plans of that gentleman; but what was the effect? Not a single friendly hand was stretched towards him throughout Cornwall! Hence the non-appearance of the superstructure; therefore, how can Mr. R. C. Manuel expect success in the face of all previous failures, unless he has already secured the support of those in the immediate neighbourhood?—for, after all, without local influence and supervision, it is impossible for such an institution to maintain its position, should Mr. Manuel succeed in getting the necessary funds for its erection, which I consider the easiest part of the business.

I have no bad intentions towards Mr. Manuel when I make these remarks on his plan; but I do entertain doubts about its being in favour with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood; for such is the character of the Cornish people generally, that they give but little towards any plan that may be suggested beyond the precincts of their own localities. They are too apt to think that all which is needful and perfect spring up within their own souls, and that they are the first to act the part of the philanthropist. Such I judge to be the character of the people of Cornwall; therefore, if Mr. Manuel can succeed in raising the proposed building, he will deserve the support of every miner, and the praise of all connected therewith. In conclusion, I beg to say that I shall watch the progress

names of the parties to it; the dates of the hearings, and the decisions, if any, which have been given; the present actual state of the suit, and the cause of the delay. As the attention of the unfortunate shareholders seems to be reviving, I think we may do them some service in facilitating their access to the various letters, reports of meetings, and other documents, to which they, as well as the public generally, have had a ready access, through the liberality and impartiality of your editorial assistance whether, in return for money expended, the proprietors of shares of any class—be it "spread or a stone," will depend entirely on the sort of action taken, their case will be hopeless, unless they have the spirit to demand either a re-pty, the first step to take is to become well acquainted with the whole case. The manner in which the company was first formed, encouraged, written up, &c., written down, seduced by air bubbles, buoyed up by adventurers, ruined by ineapable writers, who left no stone unturned to prey upon the credulous, and the ignorant, and upon it, may all be set before you in columns, the number and pages of which will appear proper means of redress, which, perhaps, if laid open, we may hope to find the exact position of the affair in Spain. The holders of the forfeited shares must press their claims for the amount paid on them, as the form required to be obtained by the law of Spain to legalise the forfeiture in this country was neglected. They could not have been in mind that the company having been dissolved, the former act, save that of liquidation, which has dissipated, deprived of all power to do any joint act, save that of binding themselves severally, and have the force of law, and were capable trustees, therefore, represent those only who appointed them, and no others, since at such meetings, not consisting of partners, the majority could vote without the absent, nor even the minority of the present.—A HOG NOT TO BE SHAKEN.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND INDIGESTION is the
 medicine ever discovered.—Extract of a letter from Mr. George Turner, Wea-
 ver, Birmingham, dated March 10, 1853:—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir:
 I thank you for the cure which has been effected on me by your invaluable
 pills. For a period of about 18 months I was afflicted with violent bilious
 indigestion, for which I could get no remedy, although I tried various things,
 and resolved to try your excellent Pills, from which I received almost imme-
 diate relief, and at length they effected a perfect cure. This is now some time ago,
 and I have experienced no relapse." Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's
 Apartment, 244, Strand, London.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—The lode in Cardozo's shaft is sinking below the surface and continues to look very well. The adit level, driving west of Slater's shaft, is in a lode 15 in. wide, composed of copper ore, jack, and mundie.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The ground is more defined than hitherto, and composed of carbonate of lime mixed with a little black decomposed matter, filled with lumps of ore.

cylinder are on the mine; but I find from our engineer that this class of labourers are scarce, and I am afraid that the work will not get on as fast as I could wish in consequence. The men are all employed in preparing the engine-shaft, &c., for the reception of the pitwork.

LINEARES MILES.—Received from Capt. Henry Thomas:—
Pozo Ancho, June 11.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 65 fm. level, is as last reported; the 65 fm. level, driving west of said shaft, contains stones of lead, not to value. We have commenced sinking a winze under the 55 fm. level, some fms. before the last-mentioned end, in which winze we find the lode worth 2 tons in a fm. The 65 fm. level, driving east of San Antonio, is worth 3 tons of lead ore in a fm.; the same level, driving on the north part of the lode is at present unproductive. The 55 fm. level, driving east of La Fuina winze, is without lead; the stopes in this level, between La Fuina and San Antonio, are expected to be rich this month, when the 55 fm. level will be made good to Shave's shaft, and the water be raised to the engine-shaft, instead of being drawn to the 45 by flat-rods; the value of these stopes is about 3 tons in a fm. The 55 fm. level, west of La Casualidad, is worth 1½ ton in a fm.; nothing further of importance has been met with in cross-cutting to the south part of the lode in this level. The 45 fm. level, driving east of La Suerte winze, is worth 1 ton of lead ore in a fm.; on the north lode, in this level, the end driving east is poor.

sunk to the 60, from which large returns of ore were expected. They were preparing to erect a steam-engine to drain the mines, which would enable them to apply the present power for the purpose of drawing and crushing the ores for market. They had upwards of 100 tons of copper ore dressed, and had succeeded in obtaining a reduction in the ores from 1-15th to 1-18th. Captain Moreton also reported that the pump-shaft would be sunk to the 60 in six or seven weeks. The operations on the mine were attended with great success.

Notices to Correspondents.

FIXED PRICES FOR MINING SHARES.—Sir: A practice has grown up of late of advertising in your columns and elsewhere mining shares at fixed prices, which it would be well to see discontinued. More than one party who adopted this practice has yielded to remonstrances, which their own good sense saw to be properly made, and shut up the "ticketing" system, which, like that now become so conspicuous in our shop windows, was merely intended as a lure and bait to catch customers. The truth, Mr. Editor, and it must be known to you, is that there is no fixed price for a mining share, nor ever can be. The very uncertainty as to how a mine may look before the ink which prints the price of the share is dry is proverbial; therefore, if a share is 2s. or 3s. or the price of a share, he takes care either that it shall be over its market value, or, proceeding on the contrary tack, prints a lower price than the share is to be obtained for in the market, having always the option in the latter case of stating that the share, when applied for, has been previously sold. That such a system of introducing *bona fide* property to the public is reprehensible no practical person can doubt, nor its being calculated to degrade rather than elevate mining in the estimation of the public.—*BEPPO: June 23.*

ADELAIDE LAND AND GOLD COMPANY.—We have received several communications, at different times, calling for information respecting the constitution of this company, the probable course to be pursued by the directors, and what guarantee exists for the safe and best employment of capital. Though perfectly satisfied that none but the most honest and able arrangements have been entered into, or contemplated, we think that some authorised statement should be made, to remove the injurious impression, as to the purchase of land from the projectors, &c. This course appears the more requisite, as the rumours have had an evident effect on the public mind, and which has, doubtless, produced the serious decline in the value of the property in the market, for which no real reason can exist.

"S. E. Q." (Regent's-park) had better apply to a broker: we cannot give opinions on the probability of concerns paying dividends. Application should be made to the office respecting the certificates of shares.

"A Shareholder" (Cornhill).—The director-general, M. Borhen, of the Royal Nassau Sulphate of Barytes Mine, has made arrangements to dispose of 1000 tons monthly in Paris; the profits on this, it is said, will realise 1600l., or 19,200l. per annum. Their principal mines are Jedrich and Horeberg, near Branbach. They have large works at Brussels, near the canal, with sufficient ground to store from 8000 to 4000 tons of barytes. One pair of stoves, it is calculated, will grind about 350 tons per month. As soon as there is sufficient power, a market can be opened in Belgium. The cost in Brussels of the barytes, ground and packed, is about 17. 8s. per ton, which leaves a net profit of 17. 2s. per ton. The supply at present is much below the demand.

"A. S. K." (Bideford).—We should recommend our correspondent to consult a solicitor, who is acquainted with mining practice; he may thereby be saved much trouble and expense.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—We understand that arrangements have been entered into between the English and Spanish shareholders of this valuable property. The convention, if it may be so called, was signed during the week at Paris. As we are not yet in possession of the agreement, we refrain from making any remarks as to the treaty which has conveyed a large portion of capital from British shareholders to foreign proprietors.

COLOGNE MINING COMPANY.—Sir: Some information respecting the progress of this undertaking would be of much general interest. It is now some time since it was said to be at work, with good prospects of success, but since then a dead silence has prevailed.—*W. F.: June 20.*

"A Colonist" (Leith).—The staff of the Melbourne Dock Company, under the direction of Mr. Hainsink, sailed in the *Victoria*, for Melbourne, this day week.

"E. J. C." (Broad-street).—According to the French law, *en commandite*, the grant is solely responsible; neither directors or shareholders can be rendered liable. In such undertakings much must depend on the *bona fides* of the party at the head of the undertaking. A few months since we saw that the grant of an Anglo-Franco Californian Company was an escaped convict from French justice, and his Gallic compatriot, who probably was previously aware of these facts, on account of a quarrel, arranged matters so that he should receive the reward of his previous crime. With these speculations too great caution cannot be exercised.

MINING MANAGEMENT.—Sir: Will any of your readers kindly inform me, if the directors of a mine, at a bi-monthly meeting, can legally allot, or apportion, the unappropriated shares ratably to the shareholders, in order to be able to make a call? The committee having shares on hand, but are without funds to develop the mine.—*A YOUNG MINER: June 24.*

GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—In consequence of the heavy state of the market, the proceedings of the company are in abeyance.

ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The whole of the shares of this company are not yet allotted; the directors do not issue the shares, on account of the stagnation perceptible in the gold mining share market, for a considerable period. A number of the shares are subscribed for, and the superintendent has been some time at the scene of operations. Any information that may be required can be obtained of Mr. Charles Hinks, the secretary, at the offices, Essex-street, Strand.

"A Constant Reader."—The Knockmahon Copper Mine belongs to the Mining Company of Ireland. The office is in Burgh-quay, Dublin.

GOLD COMPANIES.—Sir: I think some of your correspondents would act wisely if they would peruse the *Mining Guide*. A "panic" would be less disastrous if knowledge were spread a little more widely; and I should advise all who invest, or who, having invested, are tempted to sell, to learn the names of the parties who are now handling the mining concerns of the Australian and Californian companies, that they may not involve themselves in serious, and in some instances, needless losses. The majority, as I think, of these undertakings will, pay and well; though there are one or two which I could name that are, no doubt, badly planned. It appears that the Port Philip Company have had "advice of the most satisfactory nature," and that Mr. Evan Hopkins has "secured some rich placers." Now, if this be true, the company ought to say so. The directors are high, but respectable, but they have no more right to keep back good news than to circulate false; and the depressed state of the share market renders it a duty imperative upon them to speak the truth forthwith.—*CIVIS: City, June 21.*

"U. X. L." requires the real price at which St. Austell Consols shares are saleable.

TECHNICAL SCIENCE REVEALED BY GEOLOGY.—Sir: Mr. John Harper, of Barnstable, issued a notice to the following effect:—"At the King of Bells, Guinford, in the parish of Marwood, on Tuesday, the 14th June, the immaterial mind or thought will be worked into matter and materials, and the secret thought discovered by geology: a wonderful new discovery, which will surprise and astonish all beholders." Strange as this may appear, yet it is no more strange than true; for he fulfilled his promise to the satisfaction of all present, and to the great credit of his scientific skill and knowledge in geology.—*JAMES WYBROS, ROBERT BARNETT, JAMES BARNETT, THOS. CROOK: Marwood, June 15.*

GOLD IN ENGLAND—POLTMOORE MINES.—"Argus" would be glad to know the result of the cargo of *gossan per Eleanor and Mary*, 70 tons 18 cwt., delivered to Messrs. Rawlins and Watson, of St. Helens—whether it turned out equal to expectation, or otherwise?

COMBINATION CONSOLS.—Sir: Your Barrow correspondent will receive every information relative to Combination Consols on application to the secretary, Mr. J. J. Reynolds, No. 21, Threadneedle-street, London, or to the partner, Mr. Commins, Tavistock.—*S. C.: June 20.*

"G. B. C." (Liverpool).—The Ave Maria Gold Mining Company have chartered the *Ellen Simpson*, which probably, some time since, has sailed from San Francisco with a cargo of gold-bearing quartz. The heavy machinery has long since arrived there, and accounts may be expected by the next mail. The prospects of this company are as favourable as any of the other Californian adventures.

"Y. Z." enquires the price paid for the second-hand 65-inch cylinder-engine put up at Great Crinnis Mine?

In a statistical view.—"A Reader of the *Mining Journal*" desires to know the names of the forges where charcoal-iron is worked in England and Scotland, and the county wherein they are situated; the yearly make, and the purposes, or articles, to the preparation of which this expensive iron is used.—*CHARCOAL-IRON: Clapham-road, June 22.*

CARNS BREA MINES.—A dividend of 2l. per share (2000l.) was paid on the 11th May, making the total amount now paid on each 15l. share, 221l. 10s.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. Mapstone, one of the superintendents, sailed in the *Strathfeldale*, and must long since have arrived. Captain Bell was dispatched the first week in March in the *Adela*, with a staff of miners and one of Bagg's engines. Advice may be expected from Mr. Mapstone daily.

"J. W. R." (Dublin).—Previous to a company having a settling-day, the Stock Exchange requires that two-thirds of their capital should be subscribed. If they cannot show this, no settling-day will be appointed, and consequently, all bargains are off. As it is notorious the company had little money paid in, they could not comply with the requirements of the Stock Exchange, and, therefore, whatever business may be done outside, the company is not recognised by them. Advice is expected from Lake Superior: apply to the secretary of the slate quarry. The Australian Company have purchased gold, and realised a profit; they have no advice of their workings as yet which have been published. We are aware that it is the wish of several shareholders that the proceedings should be continued, and the proceedings of public companies; in some cases this is conceded, but we cannot arrogate to ourselves the right of being present at these meetings, if the governing bodies choose to exclude. Shareholders, previous to embarking in the undertaking, should ascertain whether the meetings were open or not.

"T. W. R." (Wales).—We understand Mr. Bagg has been busily engaged, in Wales, in constructing a large stamping machine under a new patent, and which, we are informed, gives the most perfect satisfaction. A description of the invention will shortly appear in the *Journal*: it is represented as a vast improvement on the first.

"A Subscriber."—The report of the Mizen Head Copper Company will be found in another column.

DEMERSANT SLATE AND SLATE QUARRY COMPANY.—Sir: Sufficient capital not having been subscribed to effectually prosecute the above undertaking, the committee intend returning the whole of the money subscribed, without the slightest deduction. The same may be had on application to the secretary, at the office, or by letter, in exchange for the banker's receipt.—*JOHN EVANS (for Sec.): 27, Austin-friars, June 24.*

Mr. John Hiam (Leicester). on Railway Collisions, Boiler Explosions, &c., shall appear in our next *Journal*.

Mr. Saffell's letter on the "Furnace and Steam-Jet Question," shall appear in our next.

"Inventor" (Bristol).—There is no doubt that the new Patent Law Amendment Act has amended the law to such an extent, that many people fancy that all is right now; unfortunately, however, the seed sown by the Legislature has fallen, as it were, on "stony ground;" for the appointed administrators of the Act seem bent, not on endeavouring to carry out the Act so as to give satisfaction, as far as possible, but on making the Act square with their own crochety views of what a Patent Law should be. And thus it is they have in the Copies of Specifications Repeal Bill (the ostensible and principal object of which is to enable printed instead of written copies of the specifications and drawings to be kept at Edinburgh or Dublin—an alteration of no consequence) inserted a clause throwing open provisional specifications to public inspection immediately after being filed; whereas, they are now kept secret until after the patent is completed or the protection expired, which, if all together alter the character of the provisional protection, and require that all who seek to take foreign patents, must do so before they obtain provisional protection; thus expending a large sum of money, instead of the small sum at present required in the outset.

COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Sir: I was glad to see the lately written and explanatory letter by "J. D.," in the *Mining Journal* of the 18th inst., upon the excellent system of working mines on the Cost-book Principle, that, with no plan can more surely protect adventurers from losses, when the principle is adhered to, and the shareholders do not neglect their duty of attending the monthly or bi-monthly meetings. The only objectionable feature of the system is the "dibs." I observe that several mining companies have been of late brought out, particularly for the *Irish mines*, upon the Cost-book System, but without calls,—that is, the shares to be paid up in full by the one payment. This is, in that particular, a decided improvement; the only apparent objection being, the larger number of shares required to supply funds for the continuous working of the mine, generally in 1000 shares of 1l. each, a sum much more than needful in five cases out of ten, if all the shares were taken; but when all are not taken, the overplus remains to be used, as the necessities of the mine require; and if the shares are then at a premium, those premiums are to the benefit of the working fund for the mine, or the dividend fund. Another improvement in that system, by some of such Irish mines, is that the subscriptions for shares being sufficient for the working costs of the mine, in continuance, the ores sold are exclusively applicable to the payment of dividends to the shareholders; hence a decided advantage arises to the adventurer by investing in such Irish mines, and whose place of business or head-office is in London.—*FRITAS: London, June 24, 1853.*

"E. B." (St. Agnes).—We should thank our correspondent for a communication on the Laws of Nature, embodying the results of his experience, without referring to the writer, whom he criticises somewhat too harshly.

The letter of "A Miner" (Bedruth), on the Copper Trade, is too personal in its allusions to the smelters.

RHOENYDOL AND DTYNOW MINES.—We regret to learn that an impression exists, in consequence of some remarks in our last *Journal*, that it was owing to dissatisfaction with the management of Capt. Davies that Capt. James Paul was deputed to inspect the property and report thereon. On the contrary, it was a fear, on the part of the adventurers, that the reports of Capt. Davies were exaggerated, and that he had over-rated the value of the property; it is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that Capt. Paul gives even a more favourable account of the mines than Capt. Davies, and that not the least reflection can possibly exist on the management pursued by him. For general satisfaction we shall publish Capt. Paul's report in full in our next *Journal*.

"C. G." (Devon).—The letter has been forwarded and will, no doubt, be attended to.

Just published, price 8. 6d.

THE MINING GUIDE.

Containing the following particulars respecting British and Foreign Mining Companies:—

Name of mine	Capital
Produce	Committee
Where situated	Secretary
Partners	Office

WITH THE MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, AND AMERICA.

Also the NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MINING AGENTS AND DEALERS IN SHARES.

To which is added,

A COMPLETE SET OF AMENDED RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MINES ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

The object of the *Mining Guide* is to afford a means of communication between inventors and others with parties connected with the working and management of mines, to introduce manufactures applicable to mining purposes; acquire information, &c.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,

Mining Journal Office,

26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Masell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL.
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 2, 1853.

Pursuing the tenor of our opinions on the COAL QUESTION, various theories present themselves, the greater number supported by practical knowledge; yet, strange to say, no definitive system can be framed from them. In the Session of 1849 a whole mass of evidence was taken before a Committee of the House of Lords, and it is curious to observe that, however pertinent all the replies were as to the causes of accidents in coal mines, so very little was effectually advanced suggestive of their prevention.

Sir HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, C.B., F.R.S., was the first person examined on this momentous subject, and, having referred to former enquiries, in the years '45, '46, and '47, he stated most distinctly his views as to the necessity of modifying the means of working and ventilation according to the sites and districts, for different districts in which coal is worked are very differently circumstanced, and further, the various engineering arrangements required are very different, and, therefore, any general plan which may be very good for one district, is not necessarily so for others. This, then, is the grand difficulty: this fact constitutes the barrier which is to be surmounted by the Legislature; still, although it erects itself formidably, and is really, what it appears—abstruse, intricate, and antagonistic—we have no fear for its solution, if the mining intelligence now within reach of the Government be mustered, and properly brought to bear upon it.

It must be obvious to the merest sciolist, that in a dilemma of this nature, however important the knowledge of the geologist really is, there is also required the crude, practical, though perhaps rude, experience of the working miner. The proximate nature of the varied stratal dispositions is his constant and daily study; and although he may not be able to describe scientifically the composites of the daily world around him, he nevertheless can practically elucidate points at which scholastic ability may hesitate. In mining, above all other branches of industry, the acquisitions of what we term "pick and gad" are invaluable and indispensable; and it is not now denied, that the former Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons combined pit experience with geology and science, greater success would have attended their labours—labours, we confess, most arduous, and only to be pursued to a successful termination by great perseverance and anxious industry.

The character of proceedings in committees are hitherto no more than mere speculative investigations. Sir HENRY DE LA BECHE's evidence on ventilation goes to prove the errors of the methods at present in use, and the general ignorance of those whose employments in the pits. Messrs. TREMEREER, PLATFAIR, ANSTED, &c., and others, corroborate the accuracy of his opinions. Mr. TREMEREER, who was appointed one of the first Inspectors of Mines, under Lord ASHLEY's Act, and who had but then returned from Germany, whether he had been dispatched by the Government to investigate the systems under which the exploitation of coal-fields is carried on, spoke indignantly of the incompetency of the engineering and sub-official department of this labour throughout England; and it cannot be doubted that such was the case when "a very large proportion of the managers of small mines" have sprung from the class of working colliers; and owners, agents, sties, viewers, and under-viewers, have been generally found to be either pathetic, reckless, or too ignorant to appreciate the impending and imminent dangers arising from the inflammable gases natural to the carboniferous deposits. In fact, the basis of improvement in the discipline and opinions of coal-pits, should be the education of the mining class of the population. Knowledge here is power, and it would be an act of imbecility to withhold it. "A committee of the wisest men in existence may sit for a year, sifting the brains of others to discover appropriate means of combating the evils complained of, and having trodden the labyrinth and solved the mystery, apply the most perfect machinery; still, unless the hands that guide its action are indicated to be something more than the simple operative qualities; operative construction, from the most powerful steam engine, ventilating apparatus, &c., down to the hinging of a trap, will be found to be wasteful, ineffective, and a source of danger to all. Machinery does not think, it must be thought for; and as the collier proverbially heedless, it is the duty of the Government and the coal owners to educate them, in order to make them think. They will then be able to understand the underground plans set before them, and they will consequently pause and consider ere they commit those blunders and indertions from which such awful calamities have arisen.

It is evident, then, that the duty which has devolved upon the Government will be best fulfilled by founding a system of education for the colliers as a class; by increasing the number, and extending the favours of the inspectors, and by establishing a general coal or mine-bank. In our last we suggested the title "Mine Bank of England," to be supported by monthly contributions from owners and workers; and the finances of this institution should be invested for the benefit of the sick, the aged, the disabled, and the widows and orphans of those who shall unfortunately fall victims of explosions and other accidents in coal mines. In our opinion, one perhaps open to correction, there can be no single mode of ventilation enforced, as the nature of distastefulities. Two or three systems can be decided on, and their applications should be made dependent

on the care, intelligence, and perspicacity of the Government Inspectors, and of those who are appointed, subject to their approbation, as underground officials.

The Government plan should embody these points of policy: and, once in force, through the law, they will be in themselves the nuclei of proper details and more effective progress.

We rejoice to see many coal proprietors and large owners at length awakening to the necessity of active legislation for promoting a better order of things. Let them aid the Government in its truly laudable efforts, and but a few years will pass, when they will see around them, instead of a discontented, socially degraded, and ignorant population, a moral, happy, and intelligent people; and, as the natural results of improvement, their profits will be enhanced and increased, through the moral prosperity of the community over whom they preside.

A Royal Commission has been recently issued, for the purpose of enquiring into the Mercantile and Partnership Laws of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to their assimilation and amalgamation. Although no copy of this Commission has yet appeared in print, we may fairly infer that it embraces objects of high national importance, and that the deliberations and decisions of its members may, perhaps, affect many interests, and none more than those of the mining community. At its head has been placed a judge of the most distinguished reputation, the Right Hon. T. B. C. SMITH, Master of the Rolls of Ireland; and with him are associated some eminent names, amongst them that of Sir CRESWELL CRESWELL, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who was elevated to the Bench at an early age, from the character he had acquired at the bar, having succeeded Sir JAMES SCARLETT, afterwards Lord ABERNETHY, C. B., as leader on the Northern Circuit,—a circuit which then, as now, comprehended the most extensive commercial and manufacturing districts. To these eminent lawyers is committed by the Crown, with a view, of course, to future legislation, an extensive range of investigation, which will necessarily, we presume, involve the existing state of the law in respect of joint stock associations. Capital, skill, and industry, are at this moment so extensively embarked in such associations for mining enterprises, that it is the duty of a *Journal* peculiarly devoted to those interests, to call public attention to any contemplated measure which may affect them. If legislation is proper or inevitable, the utmost caution and circumspection are required, in order that any system to be devised or recommended, so far from prejudicing or impeding existing rights and privileges, may tend to facilitate, extend, or secure them.

Individuals, isolated in society as it exists amongst us, are, comparatively, feeble and helpless: the capacity of association for a common purpose is the main source of human power; and all great results have been invariably accomplished by co-operation. While one man is endowed with skill, many possess capital;—if they act apart, they effect nothing; when, on the other hand, their efforts are combined, success is generally attendant on well-regulated exertion. However wealthy and powerful individuals may be, they are rarely able to accomplish great undertakings. Some require heavy outlay; in some the returns are too remote, the risk too extensive; but, by the contributions of many, in comparatively small sums, the aggregate amount often proves adequate to most expanded operations, while inconvenience is prevented from pressing seriously on any. The safe and simple Cost-book Principle, recently so generally introduced into practice, and now beginning to prevail so extensively for mining purposes, furnishes a striking illustration of these remarks; and as that system has been hitherto exempted from legislative interference, and, perhaps, owes its present favourable position to that exemption, those interested in its advancement cannot be too watchful as to its future fate.

If we trace back the history of trading associations, we find that the Roman law of partnership had been adopted into the common law of England, imposing upon parties all the inconveniences of a joint tenancy. In ancient times, when the pursuits of industrial energy were less systematically conducted, and its risks and profits more uncertain than in our days, commercial companies were favoured by Governments, with the secondary view of promoting trade, but with the primary object of procuring revenue. The Crown was generally paid largely for the privileges, or rather the monopolies, it conferred, and companies of this description, of course, indemnified themselves by the extravagance of their profits. It was in opposition to those monopolies that the first doctrines of free trade originated; and ADAM SMITH, in his celebrated work on *The Wealth of Nations*, naturally feeling that they were at variance with that freedom which he advocated, and perhaps drawing his deductions from his then limited sphere of observation, confines his approval of joint-stock companies to four classes in number—namely, banking, insurance against fire, sea risk, and capture by a belligerent power; the making of navigable canals, and the supplying of great cities with water. This eminent writer did not contemplate the vast revolutions which have taken place since his time; he as little anticipated the achievements which energy and intelligence have effected in manufacturing and mining enterprise, as predicted the marvels and triumphs of railway transit, and of the electric light. He could not divine that as society should advance in intelligence, opulence, and science, as the principles of trade, of which he was the founder, should become better and more generally understood, the accumulation of wealth would require the innumerable new, expansive, but then unexplored, channels through which capital, the produce of the union of skill and money, now flows and fructifies.

The Legislature has been hitherto unsuccessful in promoting by simple machinery the design and object of such associations. The first attempt was made in Ireland, in 1782, at the period when the sanguine temperament of our ardent neighbours was excited by the delusive dream of legislative independence. The law still continues unsettled in England as to the rights and liabilities of what are termed *dormant* partners; but in the hope of stimulating speculation, and encouraging the influx and investment of capital, an Act was passed in the Irish Parliament, 21 and 22 GEORGE III. cap. 46, entitled, "The Anonymous Partnership Act." It limited the stock or capital of any company formed under its provisions to 50,000l., required a fourth to be paid up on formation, and the remaining three-fourths within 12 months. It enjoined registration, exempted bankers and discounters from its operation, directed annual accounts with annual divisions of half profits, and prohibited the sale of any share without the express consent of the other partners. This Act, although it carefully distinguished mere subscribers or co-partners from acting partners, probably as legislation has often done, interfered too much with private arrangements; it has been, accordingly, found ineffectual in practice, and remains a dead letter on the statute-book. In 1837, an Act was passed, applicable to the United Kingdom, 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vic. c. 73, authorising the Crown, after a reference to the Board of Trade, to incorporate a company by letters patent under the Great Seal. This law provided that the terms of the patent might limit the responsibility of shareholders to a certain fixed sum per share, and legalised the nomination of public officers to sue and be sued on behalf of the incorporation. Registration was, however, made the criterion, and a party was declared not entitled to profits unless accruing in respect of a registered share; and it enacted that his responsibility should continue until his name, as a shareholder, should be superseded on the registry; but no action could be maintained against a member for a larger sum than the unpaid balance of his subscription. Some companies were embodied under this Act, which is still in force, but it does not appear to have ever been in much favour with the public, who seem to prefer the more simple and less expensive Cost-book Principle.

The system, naturally very humble in its inception, originated in Cornwall, and being now spread over the kingdom is so well known as not to require any detailed explanation. It has been the subject of some legal adjudications in the highest courts, from which the following important principles may be deduced as settled—viz., that a mining company on the Cost-book Plan is a trading company, in which property in shares may be acquired and transferred without such form of conveyance as is required to pass an interest in land—that it differs from ordinary companies by the powers of mining partners being limited—that the constitution of such a company creates no implied authority from one partner to another to pledge his credit by drawing bills, or borrowing money, even on the greatest emergency, but that its formation furnishes to a jury evidence of authority to procure and supply necessaries, the question being whether the articles so supplied were necessary or usual in similar concerns. It is, therefore, evident that the law throws around such associations a species of protection which it denies to ordinary joint-stock partnerships not incorporated; and if legislation shall be determined on in respect of the Cost-book System, as an ill-timed or ill-digested measure would ne-

cessarily unsettle many arrangements, it is very desirable that such legislation should adopt and affirm those principles.

Debtors to such companies and defaulters have in some instances pretended that the Cost-book System, having originated in custom in the Stannaries districts, and having been for a long period peculiar to them, is only legal within their precincts, and could not be extended beyond them, and on this unfounded allegation have sought to resist just demands. This misapprehension has probably arisen from the Stannaries Court being expressly devoted to the adjudication of cases arising out of cost-book companies in Cornwall. That court dates its common law jurisdiction from a charter as ancient as the third year of KING JOHN, but its statutory authority was conferred by the 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 106. Under the powers it derives from that Act, it exercises a most salutary jurisdiction within its limits as a court of equity, winding-up cost-book companies when necessary by very simple and inexpensive machinery. Petitions and summary orders against delinquent defaulters are frequent and effective, quite superseding actions for calls. The express exception of companies on the Cost-book Principle from the operation of the general Winding-up Acts is a legislative recognition of their legality, and indicates that they were viewed favourably by Parliament. Questions may, however, hereafter perhaps arise, where proper caution shall not have been observed, whether a company can escape from the provisions of the Joint-Stock Registration Act, from the Winding-up Acts, or from the common legal liabilities of an ordinary partnership, by merely styling itself a company on the Cost-book Principle, and professing to be formed and conducted in pursuance of it.

The repeated decisions of courts of law in cases arising out of cost-book companies, regulating their obligations, as well to the public as to their own members, leave no room to doubt that such companies existing beyond the Stannary district are amenable to the superior courts of common law; but it may, perhaps, be deemed prudent that the simple and efficient practice of the Stannary Court in dealing with defaulters should, as those companies are now becoming so general, be extended to, and adopted in, our higher equity tribunals. These are matters requiring the serious consideration of the mining interests; and we have called attention to them, as they must necessarily arise before the Commissioners of the QUEEN.

We believe that a system, similar to the Cost-book Principle, has long existed in some of the Germanic states, and one resembling it appears to prevail in France. *Sociétés en Commandite* are frequent in that country, consisting of various individuals, of whom one or more undertake the management of an adventure, and are held indefinitely responsible, as in cases of ordinary partnerships. The others are mere shareholders, responsible only to the amount of their contributions, either paid up or contracted to be paid into the joint stock of the association. The first class are called *commandités*, and may be deemed managers; the second class, *commanditaires*, non-responsible partners, or simple shareholders—the former liable generally, the latter only in the defined and limited amount of their subscriptions. The enormous expenses incurred by railway and other vast companies in procuring from Parliament private Acts, have led to the consolidation plan; and accordingly the Land's Clauses, Railway Clauses, and Water-Works Clauses Consolidation Acts, seem to be the commencement of a system of codification. We shall probably yet see, as the result of this Commission, a consolidation of the laws of partners and joint-stock companies. We confess that, aware of the confidence it would inspire in capitalists, and conscious of the new sources it would throw open to enterprise, we are favourable to the extension of that principle in the Registration Act, to which we have previously referred, which limits liability. Feeling that the extensive risks often incurred by a trivial investment have tended to discourage beneficial projects, we much desire to see responsibility transferred from the individuals who contribute a fund for an undertaking, to the fund so contributed. This can only be effected by legislation. By such legislation, injustice would not be wrought to any party; for a person who has had due notice that he is to trust to the capital only, and not to the members, will have afterwards no just ground of complaint against the contributors, except in cases of fraud, should that capital prove deficient. Proper regulations must, however, provide that, in order to facilitate remedies, the fund should be secured, and ostensibly represented.

Although in general we advocate that British capital should be employed in our home mines, yet, as our primary object is the prosecution of mining in general, we never attempt to discourage it, where we see there is a likely investment for capital abroad. Within the last few days a prospectus of the Dalarne Silver-Lead Mining and Smelting Company, in Sweden. In this district is situated the ancient mine of Fahlun, which, according to records and tradition, has been worked long before the Christian era, and at one time was the richest copper mine in Europe; it has also an historical recollection, as being the place where GUSTAVUS VASA, the liberator of Sweden, worked. A company has been formed, under the title of the DALARNE SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, to develop the lodes already opened in the southern part of this province, which is so famous for its mineral capabilities. Without regarding the prospectus of the company, a knowledge of the country and of the inhabitants enables us to say that if properly, economically, and efficiently worked, this property bears with it every *prestige* of success. We are enabled to state this from the information of parties who, knowing nothing of the present company, are acquainted with the scene of operations. Labour can be obtained there at the rate of 8d. per diem, and this it must be remembered is not unskilled, but Dalecarlians who are all, to a certain degree, miners. Provisions are cheap, there is abundance of wood and water-power, the Government of Sweden is constitutional, the rights of foreigners are as much respected there as those of Swedes—in fact, more encouragement is given to them—the present enlightened monarch, OSKAR, with a wish to benefit the country, having given every facility for strangers to settle there. The produce of the mines hitherto can be seen by referring to the official records at Stockholm. While so many speculations are afloat, this, which has all the aspect of legitimacy, deserves the consideration of the British public.

On a former occasion we called the attention of our readers to the case of JENNINGS v. BROUGHTON and Others, which was brought on for hearing before the MASTER of the ROLLS a short time since. The question raised in this case was, whether certain shares in the CRAIG-Y-MWYN MINING COMPANY, held by the plaintiff, had been purchased under circumstances of deception and fraud practised upon him by the defendants. The case stood over for consideration, and his Honour, on Wednesday, delivered judgment in favour of the defendants, and dismissed the plaintiff's bill with costs.

That such would be his Honour's decision in this case we fully anticipated; because, in our opinion, it was surrounded by circumstances which were well calculated to bring into active exercise certain valuable principles of the English law, and we look upon the decision of the MASTER of the ROLLS as most important to the interests of the commercial community. We have no wish to give the defendant in the case referred to any pain by the remarks which we may feel it our duty to make on the individual transaction; but it must have occurred to him, ere this, that he has not treated the defendants in that spirit which ought to have actuated one man towards his fellow-adventurers. We doubt very much whether, if the mine in question had turned out to be all his "fancy painted" it, he would have evinced so much anxiety to retire from the concern, as he did when he instituted the suit so recently disposed of.

But we pass on to a more general and comprehensive view of this subject. In most cases, but especially in mining matters, the stranger must in a great measure be dependent upon the opinions of others; but it is clearly his duty to sift and test those opinions thoroughly himself before he acts upon them. It appears to us that the great tide of litigation which generally follows in the wake of speculation, takes its rise in the fact, that many adventurers lose sight of the proper and recognised distinction between the expression of an *opinion* and the statement of a *fact*. The rule of our law applicable to cases in which parties stand towards each other in the relation of vendor and purchaser is by no means of recent origin; and it has always been held, that if a person enters into a contract, with full knowledge of all the defects in the thing purchased, he must take it for "better for worse," and even the possession of the means of knowledge has been held sufficient to call this principle into action. It is also laid down, that if the vendor himself was not aware of any defect in the thing sold, the purchaser must take it with all its faults. Now, these are sound principles, clearly enunciated, and in no respect calculated to deceive any one. Those random expressions of elab-

orate praise, so frequently resorted to by a seller, should be listened to with caution, because upon such vague and general expressions a contract will not be dissolved.

In conclusion, we would remark, that much expense, vexation, and disappointment would be avoided, by a thorough knowledge and appreciation of the topics to which we have addressed ourselves upon the present occasion; and our time and space will have been well occupied, if any of our readers shall profit by their discussion.

THE COPPER TRADE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The mining community owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, for the patience and space he has allowed from time to time in its columns for the discussion of this apparently knotty question, which, although on both sides conducted with great spirit, and much truth elicited, has hitherto arrived at no practical result. It may be as well to enquire why, in a community so utilitarian as we are, and of the greatest mineral importance in the world, such a desideratum has not been obtained; and if any facts can be adduced bearing on this important question, with a view to its ultimate solution, some regard is due to them. It is not the intention here to discuss the various propositions which have hitherto been put forward to benefit the miner, and in some measure protect him from the grasping monopoly of the smelter; these have all been shown in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, and through the apathy and carelessness of the so-called mining interest allowed to pass unheeded and unregarded; and so long as the smelting community possess, as they do, a large interest in many of our best copper mines, they naturally will endeavour to coerce them in following the measures they may please to dictate. That the Messrs. Vivian have a preference in the purchase of the argenteiferous ores is a fact of great notoriety, and that ores of the same per centage fetch different prices, because it is stated they are refractory, is well known, though, at the same time, it is patent that these are required, in order to flux the more fusible ones. We have in England the strange anomaly that the largest copper-producing district in the world is obliged to submit to the domination of a clique of some half-a-dozen firms, and forced to take the prices they may choose to offer them for their produce, although previous to paying them they have probably sold the copper produced from their ores. It is the general custom that, after the ores have been ticketed, and sold (say) the 24th of June, the smelter, one month after—viz., the 24th July—gives a bill at one month's date, which falls due the 27th August. Now, as it requires but three weeks to convert ore into cake copper, admitting one week is lost in transport, it appears that the smelter has the ore converted into copper, and, therefore, merchantable, or able to raise money on it, at the same time he gives his bill at a month to the miner.

It is unnecessary here to enter into the history of the various companies who have been constituted to oppose this monopoly, or to analyse the reasons why they have failed; a general answer may be given,—the apathy of those most interested. It is melancholy to have to record this, but such is the fact; and the smelting clique will, no doubt, gloat over this triste statement, which in truth is bound to be here recorded. That smelting can be successfully carried on with little capital and at a large profit, and without great difficulty may be seen by looking to Russia, Germany, Sweden, and Hamburg, where they are dependent on their ores from South America; Alten, where they obtain their coals from Sunderland and Newcastle, at more than double the price given by the Swansea smelters, not forgetting Chili, Australia, and North America. It may not be inapposite here to mention the liberal treatment an English company abroad, who wished to construct smelting establishments, obtained from some of the clique. For obvious reasons the names of the firms will not be mentioned, but the dates will be given, so that those concerned may know to whom the allusion is made. In the year 1833, this company applied to a certain firm to provide them with a bricklayer and a smelter. This was done, on condition that, previous to the establishment of the smelting-works, all the ores should be consigned to them. They sent out two persons notoriously incompetent. The bricklayer had only been a jobber, and the smelter was a good refiner, but knew nothing of the ore until it had arrived at the stage of black copper—it being well known the prior processes were most difficult.

They failed, and it was hoped that smelting abroad would be abandoned. The company were not daunted, and obtained from another eminent firm a smelter, whom they could not keep on their own works on account of ineptitude; he never attended to his business, a bottomless generosity assisted him, and he was obliged to leave the works, and the company were enabled to find smelters, and for many years have been realising a profit. These are simple facts; comments are unnecessary. There are numbers of men outside the clique equally as competent as those in; and if the mining interest be true to themselves, figures can be shown by which they will be able to see how easy it will be for them to retain the profits which now go to satisfy the mammoth, already gorged to repletion.

In our columns of to-day there is an advertisement of an extraordinary character, relative to new principles of iron metallurgy; we cannot go into particulars, but are given to understand that some very startling announcements as to *quality and yield* of iron from any given quantity of ore, forms the basis of the improvements contemplated; and also that, from discoveries recently made, inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, similar to those in Northamptonshire and Yorkshire, abound in the West of England, and within easy reach of the ironmasters of Monmouthshire and South Wales. As we said in our last week's Journal, the discovery of the Northamptonshire iron ore bids fair to equal, if not rival, the gold-diggings in Australia; we can only say, that from the source we have obtained the above information, our opinion most decidedly is, that the inventions and discoveries referred to will open an entirely new era in the manufacture of iron, not only with regard to the various manipulations, but to the construction and arrangement of apparatus also.

THE STANNARIES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.—It is stated that the vacancy created by the death of the late lamented Mr. Dampier, in the Vice-Wardenship of the Stannaries, is to be filled by the appointment of Mr. Smirke, who has been for a considerable time Solicitor-General, and standing Counsel to the Duchy.

MINING CUSTOMS IN DERBYSHIRE.—At the Wirksworth County Court, on the 8th inst., Mr. T. Smith, of Cus, summoned Mr. Allsop, barmaster for the mineral liberty of that place, for the sum of 11. 8s. To make this claim intelligible, we must state that Mr. Smith, with many others, is entitled to a share of the mineral dues of the district, called "lot and cope." The proportion paid by the mines down to 1851 was 1-9th on all ore sold; but, 1 February of that year an arrangement was entered into between the majority of the "lot and cope" proprietors to the effect, that in consequence of the proprietors of the Pearson's Venture Mine putting down some costly machinery, the dues payable at that mine should be reduced to 1-12th only, but the plaintiff in the present case was one of the majority making such arrangement, and he now demanded of the barmaster, who also acted in the capacity of agent, the former customary payment of 1-9th and the difference between the 9th and 12th, on a sum due, formed the amount of 1/8s. claimed. 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NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION OF GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gold-quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, in any form, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour. BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN PARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. (WIRE, &c.) REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER.—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY IRON, FORGE AND ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS and WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, NINE LANE, LONDON.

MESSRS. DISTIN and CHAFE, ENGINEERS, DEVONPORT, MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPING, DRAWING, STAMPING, and other CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, CHILLIAN MILLS, STAMPING, CRUSHING, and every other description of MACHINERY. Gold companies supplied with machinery and mining tools to any extent; and competent engineers engaged to erect and work machinery in Australia and California.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—JAMES LAWRIE and CO., COUSIN LANE, UPPER THAMES STREET, supply RAILWAY CHAIRS and SLEEPERS, FISHING PIECES, BOLTS and NUTS, SPIKES, and TIE BARS, COLUMNS, GIRDERS, SOCKET PIPES, and all kinds of IRON CASTINGS. Also, HENDERSON'S PATENT DERRICK CRANES.

MINING OFFICES, No. 1, THREE KING COURT, LOMBARD STREET.—MR. JOHN BEALL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has SUCCEEDED to the above OFFICES, lately occupied by Mr. James Truscott, where he purposes conducting the business of several valuable mines. Good information derived from a lengthened experience is always at his command.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF MINING ADVENTURERS.—FOR SALE, SHARES in the following MINES:—Bottallack, Boscarn, Chiverton, Boringdon Consols, Ardennes, Treleigh Consols, Devon Kapunda, Peru, Pendean, Trevelyan, Tryphena, Wheal Harriett, Bodmin United, Perran United, Trevelyan, Par Consols, Leeds Town, St. Aubin and Grylls, West United Hills, Clive United, West Alfred Consols, Poltimore, Kewick, Cubert, North Wheal Unity, Carvannall, Carpenter (South Sydneyham), Great Wheal Bodinn, Santosco and Porthcove, East Horland, Wheal Messenger, Wheal Guskas, Tavy Consols, Perran Silver-lead, Wheal Sarah, La Min, and North Power, with several others.—Application, or letters, to be addressed to John Beall, No. 1, Three King-court, Lombard-st., London. June 24, 1853.

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNLEY FOX offers his services to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of the English market presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. In the limits of an advertisement it is impossible to give an adequate list of the most promising stocks, but the following may be enumerated:—Wheal Golden, £3½; Wh. Russell, £4; East Wheal Russell, £5½; Hexas United, £1; Leeds Town Consols, £1½; Wheal Norris, £1½; Clive, £3½; Wheal Zion, £3½; Great Crinnis, £1½; Trevelyan and Tremethick, £1½; Wheal Crebor, £12; Harriett, £1½. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application.

MR. LELEAN, No. 76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, TRANSACTIONS BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, INSURANCE, BANKING, RAILWAY, and other SHARES. Every information derivable from a lengthened experience is offered.

MR. JOHN ROBERT PIKE, MINING AGENT AND SHARE DEALER, South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, City, feels it incumbent upon him to express his grateful acknowledgments for the patronage which he has received. In his address, issued upon the occasion of his opening the above offices, he ventured to claim credit for superior judgment, arising from his former residence in Cornwall, and a long acquaintance with mining property. Mr. J. R. Pike is enabled to say that his pretensions have been recognised in the most gratifying manner, by a very extended circle of clients, and his best exertions will be used, as well to retain their confidence as to acquire that of new connections. He can now recommend several mines in a progressive state, which hold out every expectation of speedily becoming dividend-paying ones. The present period is a favourable one for purchasing the shares of many most eligible mines being temporarily depressed from the effects of many questionable schemes which have been foisted upon the public. Mining property, when judiciously selected, pays better than any other kind of investment.

MESSRS. HENWOOD and CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER their SERVICES to parties embarking in MINING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the day. MR. HENWOOD is just RETURNED from Devon and Cornwall, where he has been the last month surveying mineral properties. He has been employed by the ZINC and LEAD MINING COMPANY'S FIRST GENERAL MEETING will be held at this office on Monday next, the 27th inst. Telegraph-yard, Park-row, Leeds, June 23, 1853.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. RICHARD GREENWOOD, of TRURO, MINE SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, and AUCTIONEER, begs to return his warmest thanks to his numerous friends for the unparalleled support he has been favoured with since the commencement of his profession, and begs to say that it will at all times give him the greatest pleasure to TRANSACT BUSINESS by prompt payment for any stock with which he may be favoured to sell. The business in future will be carried on at his NEW MINING OFFICE, HIGH CROSS, TRURO, Two Doors from the Post-office. MR. R. Greenwood would beg to say that he is a BUYER in the following MINES:—South Basset, Wheal Seton, East Basset, South Caradon, Wheal Trevelyan, Gommens, West Wheal Trevelyan, Alfred Consols, Stray Park, Levant, Fat-wort, and Virtue; and is open to do business with any other mining property in Cornwall. A JUNIOR CLERK WANTED. Agent to the Legal and Commercial Fire and Life Assurance Society. Dated Truro, June 22, 1853.

MR. TYACK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, MINE BROKER, BUYER in Dolcoath, North Roskar, West Seton, Wheal Seton, Condurrow, West Trevelyan, West France, Wheal Tryphena, Wheal Jane, and other mines of a prospective character. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MR. E. S. BOYNS, AUCTIONEER, MINING, AND SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL AGENT, &c., PENZANCE, CORNWALL. Mines inspected, and every information furnished.

JOHN LITTLE, MINING SHARE DEALER and COMMISSION AGENT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. Mines inspected and reports furnished by experienced Agents.

MR. RICHARD HAWKE, MINE SHARE BROKER, LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. J. N. EDWARDS, MINING AGENT, 3, NAGS HEAD COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, SCARBOROUGH STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call attention to the very favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in safe DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase; also in others approaching that state, and upon which a great rise is anticipated, particulars of which may be obtained, either personally or by letter. T. Fuller and Co. being in daily communication with agents of high and scientific, and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information of the principal MINES in Devon, Cornwall, and Wales; and have specially FOR SALE the following SHARES:—

DIVIDEND MINES.		
Alfred Consols	Merlyn	West Caradon
Bodmin United	East Wheal Rose	West Providence
Burn Breu	South Caradon	Wheal Reeth
Condurrow	Spearhead Consols	Wheal Trelawny
Devon Great Consols	Trevelyan and Harrier	Wheal Lovel
Gommens	Trumpet Consols	Wheal Basset
PROSPECTIVE MINES.		
Anna Maria	Devon United	South Caradon
Butterton	East Wheal Russell	Tavy Consols
Clive	Great Wheal Alfred	Wheal Arthur
Chyprane Consols	Hingston Down Consols	Wheal Mary Ann
Graddock Moor	N. Brittain Burra Burra	Wheal Crebor
Carbena	North Wheal Trelawny	Wheal Trevelyan
GOLD MINES.		
Agua Fria	Colinton Gold	Quartz Rock (mint)
Anglo-Californian	Golden Mountain	Scottish Austral. Invest.
Australian Freehold	Lake Bathurst	Monarch
Ave Maria	Nouveau Monde	West Mariposa
British Australian	N. British Australian	St. John del Rey
Carson Creek	Port Phillip	United Mexican

T. Fuller and Co. have several PLOTS of FREEHOLD LAND FOR SALE, situate at Bannist and Melbourne, suitable either for the extraction of the precious metal, and well adapted for the operations of a Company, or for agricultural or other purposes.

TO MINING AND OTHER COMPANIES.—Messrs. CHAMBERS and SONS, 55, COLEMAN STREET, BANK, beg to inform directors and secretaries of companies that they are prepared to execute orders for PROSPECTUSES, LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT, SCRIP, and every description of PRINTING, STATIONERY, &c., at the shortest possible notice, and at exceedingly moderate terms. Designs and estimates furnished free of expense.

COLLIERY MANAGER.—A COLLIERY VIEWER and MANAGER, of nearly 20 years' experience in the management of collieries in various parts of England, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT, at HOME or ABROAD. References to, and testimonials from, gentlemen of the highest standing.—Address, "Colliery Viewer," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINING AND OTHER COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER, having held an appointment as MANAGING CLERK and BOOKKEEPER in the London establishment of an old-established Gold Mining Association, with which he was connected a number of years, is DESIROUS of a SIMILAR ENGAGEMENT. Testimonials and references of the highest class can be furnished.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," 1A, Somerset-terrace, St. George's-road, Piccadilly.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to make ADVANCES on STOCKS, RAILWAY and MINING SHARES, REVENUES, &c., well secured from loss.—Address, stating the sum to be invested, and the interest required, to "W. W.," care of Mr. Barker, 19, Throgmorton-street, City. No agents need apply.

TO ENGINEERS, MINING COMPANIES, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, who has served his time in a large foundry in the West of England, part of which time he has worked in the fitting shop, the remainder in the drawing office, is desirous of OBTAINING a SITUATION as an ASSISTANT-MANAGER in a FOUNDRY, or as an ENGINEER to a MINING COMPANY, the advertiser having been principally employed with mining machinery.—Address, "J. W. L.," Mr. Symon's, builder, 3, Exeter-street, Slough-street.

TO ENGINEERS, FOUNDRERS, and OTHERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as a DRAUGHTSMAN in a FOUNDRY or ELSEWHERE, in this country or abroad. The advertiser is a first-rate draughtsman, is well acquainted with the steam-engine, and all kinds of mining and other machinery, and has an excellent character.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, St. Austell, Cornwall.

TO ENGINE MANUFACTURERS and OTHERS.—WANTED, a SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE, from 20 to 30-horse power, working steam expansively, and adapted for mining purposes.—Particulars addressed to "R. S. S.," 4, Cannon-street, City.

TO CAPITALISTS INTERESTED IN AMERICAN SPECULATIONS.—MR. C. S. RICHARDSON, MINING ENGINEER, having accepted an engagement in the United States, has LEFT ENGLAND, to inspect and report on several undertakings, and likewise undertake their active management. As Mr. Richardson's duties will require his residence in America to be of some duration, and his position render his attainment of information practicable, he will be happy to undertake the INSPECTION of any MINERAL PROPERTY, and the EXAMINATION of PATENTED and OTHER INVENTIONS, respecting which authentic and reliable information may be required.—Communications addressed to Mr. C. S. Richardson, Post-office, Northampton, Massachusetts, North America, will receive every attention.

MINES and RAILWAYS IN AMERICA.—MR. J. A. CALLENDER, CIVIL ENGINEER, intends to START for the UNITED STATES, per steamer of 25th or 30th inst., to INSPECT and REPORT on the mining districts of Lake Superior, and probably also those of California. He is ready to UNDERTAKE the SURVEY or INSPECTION of MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES, and to look out and treat for the purchase of such property in any part of the States, to report on the progress and prospects of mines or railways now being worked, or to transact any other business connected with his profession, on behalf of companies or individuals.—Address by letter to 24, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, London, 7th June, 1853. [By a mistake, a former advertisement gave 14, instead of 24, Howland-street.]

ARUNDELL COPPER MINES NEAR ASHBURTON, DEVON. OFFICES, 36, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. A NOTICE of the ORIGIN, POSITION, and PROSPECTS of this MINING PROPERTY, by J. WHITTON, AUCKLAND, Esq., is JUST PUBLISHED, and may be obtained at Mr. Editham Wilson's, Royal Exchange-buildings, London, or ordered through any bookseller.

ASHFORD CONSOLS MINE.—NOTICE.—I, JOHN DIVERS, of Gracechurch-street, do hereby announce I am NO LONGER one of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT of the above adventure.—June 22, 1853.

BALLESWIDEN UNITED MINES.—The BUSINESS of these MINES will for the future be CARRIED ON at No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, 3, Old Broad-street, June 23, 1853.

BICTON CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of ST. IVE, in the county of CORNWALL.—A MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at No. 9, Austinians, London, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, on the general business of the company. J. ELLIOT SQUARE, Purser. June 24, 1853.

BODMIN CONSOLS LEAD MINES.—The SETTS and the MACHINERY of these MINES are FOR SALE, including a 50-inch cylinder steam-engine and boiler, pump, &c. The property may be inspected by applying to Capt. John Vercoe, on the mine, near Bodmin, Cornwall, and particulars may be obtained of Mr. D. G. Gostley, at the offices of the company, No. 75, Cornhill.

BOSCARNE MINES, GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLIDATED MINES, PERRAN CONSOLS, and the MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLIDATED MINES.—During the past week, a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in each of the above mines, under the management of Messrs. Boscarn and Co., has been held at the offices of the company, Walsbridge, and at Sealy's Hotel, Marazion, when reports from the managers, stating the prospects of each mine, were read; and the accounts of the same, having been audited and found correct, were passed. Resolutions conveying votes of thanks to the managers for their zeal and attention in forwarding the interests of the shareholders, were adopted unanimously, and great pleasure was expressed on the very promising appearance the mines severally exhibit.

BOTTLE HILL MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the sum of FIVE SHILLINGS per share (being the second instalment of the CALL of ONE POUND per share, agreed to at the Special General Meeting of adventurers, held on the 18th of April last), is required to be PAID to the Committee of Management of the above mine, at the office, as below, on or before the 28th inst. By order of the Committee, G. KIECKHOEFER, Sec. 50, Threadneedle-street, June 22, 1853.

BOTTLE HILL MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES of this MINE are REMOVED from 14, St. Swinburn's-lane to No. 50, THREADNEEDLE STREET, where in future all business relating thereto will be carried on. By order of the Committee, G. KIECKHOEFER, Sec. 50, Threadneedle-street.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after Tuesday next, the 23rd June inst. By order of the Board, Office of the company, No. 28, Threadneedle-street, London.

MIXON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Having sold all my interest in this adventure, I am NO LONGER a DIRECTOR; and, therefore, do not consider myself answerable for any liabilities that may be incurred by the said company. Birmingham, June 23, 1853. JOHN BRADBURY.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the BI-MONTHLY MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company, 27, Austinians, on Wednesday, 29th June, at Three o'clock precisely. EDWARD KING, Sec.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—At a MEETING held on Saturday, the 18th inst., at the offices of the company, 17, Gracechurch-street, GEORGE TINDAL, Esq., in the chair, It was resolved unanimously:—That the shareholders in arrears of calls on their shares be written to, demanding the amount due from them to be paid into the London and County Bank, Lombard-street, within 14 days from the date hereof, or in default the shares to be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the company. HENRY GIBSON, Purser. June 24, 1853.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 13th of July next, at One o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report. 38, Broad-street-buildings, June 23, 1853.

LOWER RHINE and NASSAU MINING COMPANY. Société en Commandite.—Registered at Düsseldorf, 27th August, 1852, for PURCHASING and WORKING IRON, COAL, ALUMINUM MINES, &c., IN PRUSSIA, WESTPHALIA, and NASSAU. Arrangements have been made for ISSUING upon the London Market the SHARES constituting the reserved capital of the company (viz., 50,000 shares of 5 thalers, or 15s., each), under the direction of a highly respectable and influential committee. Advertisements, with full particulars, will appear in a few days. In the meantime, prospectuses, plans, reports of mines, engineers, &c., may be obtained at 41, Lime-street, City.

MESSRS. TREDNICK and CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES. The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Trednick.

SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—The present low market value of mining shares affords to PURCHASERS a rare and excellent OPPORTUNITY, in consequence of the depression, caused chiefly by political causes, but which is likely to be of very short duration. The best MINES are paying increased bi-monthly dividends; and those fast approaching that state, being worked legitimately, in the most approved mining districts, are on SALE, and NONE but the foregoing will be recommended, on application, by Robert Tripp, mining agent, St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's-alley, 42, Cornhill, London.

SHARES FOR SALE in the THAMES PLATE GLASS COMPANY, paying 4 per cent. per annum (viz., £100 and £50, paid up). Any one desirous of purchasing, address, by letter, stating price, to "J. S.," 4, Curzon-street, Piccadilly.

MASTER'S OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, Tuesday, June 7, 1853.—In the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1845 and 1849, and of the ALLY-Y-CRIB MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that all parties claiming to be CREDITORS of this company are to come in and PROVE their DEBTS before Richard Richards, Esq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery charged with the winding-up of the said company, at his chambers in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and until they shall so come in they will be precluded from commencing or prosecuting any proceeding for the recovery of their debts. R. RICHARDS, SHARPE, FIELD, and JACKSON, 41, Bedford-row, for Lacey, Rigge, and Roscoe, Liverpool, solicitors for the petitioners.

MASTER'S OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, 18th day of June, 1853.—In the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1845 and 1849, and of the ALLY-Y-CRIB MINE COMPANY.—Richard Richards, Esq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery charged with the winding-up of this company, has this day appointed ANTHONY MORLAND and SOULEY, of 69, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, accountants, OFFICIAL MANAGERS of this company. SHARPE, FIELD, and JACKSON, 41, Bedford-row, for Lacey, Rigge, and Roscoe, Liverpool, solicitors for the petitioner.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, GROSOMONT IRONSTONE MINES, and WHINSTONE DYKE, NEAR WHITBY in YORKSHIRE.—TO BE SOLD, the remaining LEASEHOLD TERM ESTATE and INTEREST of the WHITBY STONE COMPANY of and in the IRONSTONE BANDS or BEDS under the estates of Mr. Thomas Henry Hay (containing 102 acres, or thereabouts, and Messrs. Bird (containing 90 acres, or thereabouts), situate at and near Grosomont, and on the Whitty branch of the York and North Midland Railway, by means of which the produce of the ironstone mines may be readily conveyed to Whitty for shipment to the ironworks of the North, or to the interior for consumption at the various ironworks in the south of Yorkshire, and in Derbyshire and Staffordshire. The purchasers will be required to take, at a valuation, the PLANT of the company, which includes a STEAM-ENGINE, RAILWAYS, SHAFTS, &c., their stock of RAILWAY WAGGONS, and their interest in EIGHTEEN WORKMEN'S COTTAGES at Grosomont. Also, a FREEHOLD PROPERTY, containing 10 acres of woodland, about a mile from Grosomont, through which the Whinstone Dyke passes, and communicating with the railway; the Whinstone is now worked, and in lease for a short term of years.—Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. John Waddington, of Whitty, the manager of the company; or at the offices of Messrs. Belcher and Brewster, and Messrs. Walker and Hunter, solicitors, Whitty. Whitty, June 1, 1853.

PLYMPTON ST. MARY. VALUABLE ESTATE (WITH MINERAL RIGHTS) FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FREEHOLD ESTATE, called HOUNDALL and PEAKS, containing 57A, 2N, 31P, statute measure, or thereabouts, situate near Goodham, in the parish of Plympton St. Mary, DEVON, and now in the occupation of Mr. Benjamin Corber, as yearly tenant. The ancient workings for minerals in this property afford strong indications of the existence of much undeveloped mineral wealth; and the attention of mining capitalists is, therefore, invited to it, as presenting either a profitable investment, or a source of speculation. The well-established mines of Bottle Hill and Wheal Sydney are in the neighbourhood of the estate, and a large portion of the district in which it is situated is now extensively worked by prosperous mining companies. This property lies about seven miles from Plymouth, and about one mile from the Cornwood Station of the South Devon Railway, affording every means of facility for communicating with the market towns of Plymouth and Devonport.—A map of the estate may be seen, and further information obtained, at the offices of Messrs. Beger and Jewes, solicitors, Manor Office, Stonehouse.—Dated May 28, 1853.

BERLLEPENNY SLATE and SLAB QUARRIES, NEAR MACHYNLETH, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, these well-known valuable FREEHOLD QUARRIES, which have hitherto been worked by a private gentleman (the proprietor), employing on an average about 150 men. The operations, both in slates and slabs, are steadily progressing, and may be very considerably extended, and an Act of Parliament was passed during the last session for a tramway to facilitate the large and increasing shipments. The sales during the last year amounted to upwards of 9000 tons. The books, showing the disbursements, net profits, &c., may be inspected by parties in a position to purchase, and the further information obtained from Mr. De-Id Jones, Parnall-street, Machynleth; or Messrs. Delmar and Wynne, 46, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of proprietors of this company, held on the 23d inst., the following DIVIDEND was declared:—TWO POUNDS per share on the 23d shares, TWELVE SHILLINGS per share on the 21s shares (free of income tax), which will be PAYABLE on and after the 16th July, 1853. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th June to the 16th July inclusive. By order, T. E. SCUDAMORE, Sec. 25, Laurence Pountney-lane, London, June 23, 1853.

THE PORT ROYAL AND ST. ANDREWS COPPER MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA. Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Monday, the 4th day of July next, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the following purposes:—

1. To confirm or dissent from a conditional contract, made by the trustees, at the request of the directors, for the purchase of mining rights in the parish of Portland, in Jamaica.
 2. To confirm or dissent from a similar contract, with reference to mining rights in the parish of Portland, in Jamaica.
 3. To increase the capital of the company by the issue of new shares, to the extent of 25,000l., or such other sum as shall be deemed expedient by the meeting, and to authorise the directors to appropriate part thereof as paid-up shares, in satisfaction of the purchase money upon the said contracts.
 4. To authorise and regulate the allotment of the new shares, to vary the provisions of the deed of settlement with reference to such allotment, and to exercise all powers vested in an extraordinary general meeting, with reference to the acceptance of such new shares, and for binding absent or dissentient shareholders to the resolutions to be passed.
 5. To amend, add to, or repeal certain of the clauses and provisions of the deed of settlement.
 6. To transact all such other business as shall be incident to, or become expedient, in relation to the several matters aforesaid.
- No subscriber can vote at the meeting, or become entitled to the new shares, who has not previously executed the deed of settlement, which will lie for execution at the company's office, 44, Lombard-street, until Thursday next, the 30th inst., or before which day the scrip must be sent in for registration. Subscribers may execute by power of attorney, and shareholders may vote at the meeting by proxy. Forms of proxy may be had at the office. By order of the directors, 44, Lombard-street, June 24, 1853. JOHN H. KOCH, Secretary.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. MUSCLE BROOK GOLD MINING and QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

This company is formed for the purpose of completing the purchase of and working 100 acres of freehold land, part of the property of the New South Wales Gold Mining Company, situate on the Upper Hunter. Gold quartz in great abundance has been found on this estate, and the assay gives 11 oz. 10 dwt. to the ton. A full prospectus, with the names of an influential direction, will shortly be issued.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOLD MINES.—The Committee of Management have the satisfaction to announce that they have finally arranged for the DISPOSAL of 100 acres of the ESTATE on the UPPER HUNTER to the Muscle Brook Gold Mining and Quartz Crushing Company. The full particulars of the price and conditions of contract may be known by the shareholders on application at the offices, 16, Cornhill. By order of the Board, R. A. WESTBROOK, Sec. and Purser. June 16, 1853.

TAMAR MARIA COPPER MINING COMPANY. The lodes running through which sett are a continuation of the south lodes of the Devon Great Consols and Bedford United Mines. Divided into 10,000 shares of £1 each, 10s. to be paid on allotment. One-third part is taken by the present proprietors. (Committee of Management to be appointed at the first meeting.) SUPERINTENDING AGENT—Capt. J. Richards, Chief Agent of Devon Great Consols. RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. Edward James, of Devon Great Consols. Purser—Capt. John Sims, Slieveford, Calstock, Cornwall. BANKERS—Devon and Cornwall Bank, Falmouth; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., London.

This mine, situate in the parish of Calstock, in the county of Cornwall, is surrounded by the Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Drake Wells, Hingston Down Consols, Gwanton United, Tavy Consols, Wheal Edward, and Wheal Arthur; and extends 400 fms. on the course of the lodes, in a most congenial stratum of kyllas. Since the discovery of Devon Great Consols in 1845, many companies have been started to develop the mineral resources of the immediate neighbourhood, more especially with a view of tracing the same lodes; it is now satisfactorily ascertained, on the authority of the chief agent of that mine, that not only are the south lodes of that wonderful mine traversing this sett, but that those of the Bedford United Mines also run through its entire length; and which opinion is fully borne out by other most respectable agents in the neighbourhood.

The acquisition of this property has long been sought by several leading houses connected with mining, and is at last granted to the present proprietors at most liberal terms—viz., £1,150. It is intended that the operations of the mine should be conducted under the immediate superintendence of Captain James Richards; which fact, after reference to the reports and plans of the sett, will satisfy all interested in mining that this adventure presents more than ordinary chances of success.

Applications for shares, plans, and prospectuses, containing full reports by Capt. James Richards, James Bunt, and William Clymo, of Devon Great Consols; Capt. J. Carpenter, of Augusta Consols, and Capt. Joseph Hodge, of Wheal Edward, may be made at the office of the company, 12, Royal Exchange, London.

IMPROVED SYPHON, OR FORCING-PUMP.—The public are respectfully informed that a few of these SYPHONS are FITTED UP for the use of the public, and may be SEEN at Mr. J. Pifford's, No. 8, Orchard-street, Ironmonger-row, near St. Luke's Church, London. Parties wishing to be purchasers may see them tested on the premises. Early orders will be strictly attended to.—For further particulars, apply at the office of M. De Fontaine Moreau, No. 3, South-street, Finsbury, London; or to the patentee, F. C. Monatis, Earlsfoot, near Melrose, N.B.

Now in the press, an interesting Novel, THE GOOSEBERRY BALL; OR, THE QUINTESSENCE OF MINING. By HENRY GIBSON, Esq.—Illustrated by "PHIZ."

A very edifying and interesting book, which will win away a few hours; and the reader will be a little amused by the truthful and vivid sketches of the author. To which is added, an interesting TALE OF THE REVOLVER; or, HOW TO GET A CHEAP DINNER FROM CATCHING HEDGE-SPARROWS. Concluding with the usefulness of how the letters F. R. G. S. may be applied to suit purposes. To be had of all booksellers throughout the United Kingdom; Sydney, Tegg and Co.; Hobart Town, Butler and Co.; Fort Philip, I. Simmens.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS COPPER AND LEAD MINES, IN THE PARISH OF GWINEAR, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

In 25,000 shares of £1 each—Deposit 10s. per share.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM"—No Debt to be signed, and no liability beyond the shares held.

The lodes in this Mine are a continuation of the Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred; the latter of which has returned upwards of £1,000,000 sterling.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

BENJAMIN JONES, Esq., Bond Street House, Walbrook.

MURRAY ANDERSON, Esq., Tollymore Park.

WILLIAM LEELEA, Esq., 76, King William Street.

C. B. WILSON, Esq., Furnival's Inn.

MICHAEL JERDEIN, Esq., 16, Old Broad Street.

THOMAS CHANTLER, Esq., Tollymore Park.

ALFRED RODRIGUES, Esq., 73, Newgate Street.

JOHN BRYDIE, Esq., 4, Farringdon Street.

THOMAS FULLER, Esq., 31, Threadneedle Street.

BANKERS—London, County Bank, Lombard Street, London.

GENERAL MANAGER—William Lelean, Esq., 76, King William Street, City.

AUDITOR—W. Carpenter, Esq.

OFFICES—76, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

This important mineral property is held under leases, granted by Richard Edmonds, Esq., of Penzance, for 21 years, at 1-16th dues, and is pronounced by all competent judges to be one of the best sites in the county. It adjoins and is, in fact, a continuation of the celebrated Great Wheal Alfred and Alfred Consols Mines, the former of which has made returns of nearly £1,000,000 sterling, while the latter is paying dividends exceeding £10,000 per annum.

Mellinoweth, in Follack, contains about 50 acres; in Gwinear, about 40 acres. The average length of the two, from west to east, is 450 fms., the breadth about 300 fms. There are several large and promising lodes passing through this set, the principal one being the same lode that has produced such riches in Great Wheal Alfred. It runs through the entire length of the set, independent of two caunters and three splendid cross-courses, one of which is the Great Herland cross-course, which has produced such an immense quantity of silver. It is well known to practical and scientific mineralogists, that these cross-courses make the ores, and that between them the largest deposits are found. They run near the junction of the caunter and east and west lodes—a circumstance of great importance, and likely to produce the best possible results.

In the cutting the West Cornwall Railway, these cross-courses were intersected in Mellinoweth; the eastern one 3 ft., the next west 9 ft., and the westernmost 4 ft. One of these takes a direction through Great Herland Mine, above spoken of.

A small proprietary commenced operations on a part of this set in 1858, and in two years cut a rich lode of copper, known as the Mellinoweth lode, from which they raised 500 tons within 25 fms. from the surface, producing £5093 15s.: one sampling of 58 tons, selling for £13 15s. per ton, at the standard of about 100. Several other lodes were intersected, all dredged with copper; one of them, called the Orchard lode, producing half a ton of rich copper ore, in merely driving across it at the depth of only 3 fms. In 1856 a company was formed to work the sets of Mellinoweth and Cold Harbour, and the Tringle lode; but after continuing the workings for a short time, serious charges were brought against the managers, which they did not attempt to meet but suddenly stopped the workings, and sold off the stock. The particulars appeared in the *Mining Journal* of July 17, 1857. Since that time the mine has been contended for by several leading parties in mining undertakings, and has now been purchased of the landowner for this company.

There is a large lode called Tringle lode, which also runs through Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred, besides several other lodes, composed of rich yellow copper ore, white lead, and zinc. Trevascus, which is about half a mile to the east of Cold Harbour, was at one time the richest tin mine in the west of Cornwall.

In 1851, a large lode was intersected in the eastern part of the set, by the cuttings in the railway. It is a fine gossan lode of 6 feet, of a most promising appearance, with a large flookan. It was afterwards cut about 20 fms. northward; and from these two points of intersection, it is ascertained that it will pass about 150 fms. in Cold Harbour, taking its direction through Alfred Consols, the chief lode in which corresponds within the points of intersection.

Surveys have been made, and the mine reported on, by the most eminent agents of the district, to whom reference is made, both on the geological formation and the important position of the mine, which has been ascertained to be in the immediate vicinity of Hayle, where all materials for mining operations may be obtained at the cheapest rate. The plan, with the reports, will give an accurate idea of the situation and lodes already discovered in this valuable property, and with samples of the ores, &c., can be seen at the office of the Company, as also the rules and regulations.

An extract or two from the reports are appended to this prospectus.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be made to the manager of the company, and to the following brokers:

James Lane, No. 33, Threadneedle Street, London.

Messrs. Flint and Co., Hull.

J. Parkinson, jun., Halifax.

W. Ronald, Aberdeen.

R. Watts, Fifa-place, Glasgow.

Certificates of shares will be ready to exchange for the banker's receipt soon after the allotment.

REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE MANAGER OF NORTH HERLAND MINE.

Cornwall, Jan. 6, 1855.—The adit has been driven south about 120 fms.; east and west on Edmonds' lode about 30 fms.; east on Tringle lode 130 fms.; and west 85 fms.; which, with the sinking of shafts, and driving of cross-cuts, amounts to 110 fms. of ground driven and sunk. Edmonds' lode is from 6 inches to 3 feet big, and underlies about 6 in. in a fms.; it is composed of gossan, quartz, copper ore, lead blende, and a little flookan, which has been driven about 3 fms. to the west, and is now about to appear to extend east and west very regularly from the present place of working, but what is already discovered would justify a further trial. There is a branch about 5 ft. to the south of this lode, at the adit cross-cut, underlying north about 4 ft. in a fms., which forms a junction with it in going west, and separates east; where the junction was formed to the west, the lode was more kindly, and produced some good copper ore. About 4 fms. east of the cross-cut a shaft was sunk under the adit, with an end view of reaching the junction of the lode and branch downwards. At a depth of 4 fms. the water was more than could be drawn by the hand pump, and the working was suspended, but a 4 fms. level was driven south about 6 ft. to cut the branch, which was about 12 in. big, containing copper ore, blende, lead, &c., and altogether appeared kindly. Tringle lode, which is about 4 fms. south of Edmonds' lode, at the adit level, underlies north from 3 to 5 ft. in a fms., and is from 2 to 5 ft. big; it contains a large portion of flookan, with mudiic, prun, and quartz, and in some places gossan, blende, lead, and stones of copper ore. Nearly under the mill lead to the west there is a branch of lode nearly 12 in. big, 5 fms. long, which tributors have offered to work at 5s. in the pound, and draw the water. From the little depth that this and the other lodes have been seen below the surface, the adit being only 4 fms. deep, where the ground is scarcely settled, it is difficult to determine the underlie, or to decide upon the character of the lode. But the appearance of Tringle lode, upon the whole, although it may become productive of copper, would rather indicate a lead than a copper lode.

JOHN RULE.

Wheal Enys, Wendron, October 19, 1852.—I have this day inspected Mellinoweth and Cold Harbour Mining sets, containing about 90 acres. On careful examination I find that an extraordinary number of tin, copper, and lead lodes, extend throughout the set, varying from 10 to 100 fms. in length. Besides, on the southern side, the 3 ft. wide, which although not in either of these sets at surface, is in a few fms. below (it having a north underlie). There are also three cross-courses, and a caunter lode, the latter composed principally of flookan. From the bearing of the west cross-course in Mellinoweth, it takes to the Great Herland Mines, which are half-a-mile to the south. I think there cannot be the slightest doubt of its being the same cross-course, in that mine, that produced the silver in such large quantities. I believe there is scarcely any tract of land of equal extent in the country more abundant in metalliferous veins than Mellinoweth and Cold Harbour, where lying together in such a convenient position for a well-arranged system of mining, so as to render, when required, a small steam power sufficient for the drainage of the whole. It lies within three-quarters of a mile of Alfred Consols and Great Wheal Alfred, now in course of working, and of Great Herland and Trevascus, all of which have produced very large quantities of copper and lead, and Trevascus has also yielded a large quantity of tin, and was at one period the most important tin mine in the west of Cornwall.

JOSEPH TREGONING.

MELLINOWETH AND COLD HARBOUR.

The following is an extract from a letter of Capt. William Hensley, of Marazion:—

"I have been over your lands, Cold Harbour and Mellinoweth. The first lode I saw open at the surface was in the cutting of the railway, which joins the eastern part of Cold Harbour. There are several lodes or branches that run into your lands, and there is a large caunter which crosses all these lodes; I think it will run a great length in Cold Harbour. It is a large bold gossan lode, and has every mixture in it congenial for copper. There is a deep adit driven towards this caunter."

June 3.—GENTLEMEN: It is Captain James Barratt's desire that I should give you a few remarks, from my own knowledge and experience, on the mine of Angarrack Consols. In 1808 and 1809, I worked as a miner in Mellinoweth. I did the pit-work and timber-work, and also the adit work in the mine. This mine is 30 fms. deep, and the water is easy; the adit is taken up near the western boundary of the set, and, in driving the adit end, we discovered a shoot of ore, which yielded 500 tons of copper ore, and sold for about £2000. It is yellow copper ore, of a very good quality, the ends going east from the engine shaft on Mellinoweth lode. The 6, 12, 20, and 30 fms. levels have very kindly lodes in the ends, from 3 to 4 feet wide, composed of prun, blende, and copper ore. We also drove, and cut the orchard lode at the 30 fms. level. In driving through it, we raised half a ton of ore, which made a produce of 10, and is a very kindly lode. We had several other lodes, but did nothing on them. I purpose to extend the end eastward, to Great Herland cross-courses. It is my opinion that these lodes would make a great quantity of ore, home in the junction, and there is a two-fold prospect before you—viz., the probability of discovering silver in this cross-course, as it has yielded great quantities in Great Herland, where I worked on it on tribute, and had £208 per ton for the silver ore, or my tribute part of that price; and I believe that if this cross-course is cut in Mellinoweth or Angarrack Consols, it will yield great quantities of silver, as it has hitherto in Great Herland Mines. In a cutting of the West Cornwall Railway, in Mellinoweth, they discovered this cross-course, and two other all having good appearance, especially that of Great Herland. There are several very kindly lodes running through this set. There is also a fine lode discovered in the West Cornwall Railway, taking a direction through Alfred Consols Mine, and is without doubt the caunter lode that yields such considerable quantities of ore in that concern. There is also in Cold Harbour adit, a tin lode, that will at the present price of tin pay for driving. Looking at the great number of the copper, tin, and lead lodes, the cross-courses, and Champion caunter lode coming in from Alfred Consols, this set cannot, with an outlay, fail in becoming one of the best mines in the West of Cornwall, which is the opinion of all mining agents and practical miners of this neighbourhood. There is Tringle lode also, to the south of Mellinoweth, which will come in this set, at from 50 to 60 fms. from surface, having an underlie north. In addition to the great number of lodes discovered, there are still more in the north part of the set, which have been seen a few fathoms to the west, one in a wheel pit, and another in a quarry. This set is in a good mining district, and the stratum congenial for copper, tin, &c. (say slate). There is in this set, 360 fathoms in length, and 300 fms. in width, of virgin ground, and the deepest part of the mine is 30 fms. under adit, which adit is only 4 fms. deep. To these few remarks I can add, that I do not know any other speculation in the neighbourhood that will equal this; and I believe, that whoever works it, will be well remunerated for their outlay. I would suggest, that from 50 to 60 fms. adit, can be obtained in the set. W. M. WHITE PEARCE, Miner.

To the Adventurers of Angarrack Consols.

The following are extracts of letters from Captain Tobias Mitchell to Mr. Edmonds:—
Mellinoweth, March 10, 1850.—"We have gone over eight different branches in the adit level." (written when the adit end was about 20 fms. north of the Orchard lode.)
July 13, 1850.—"I am happy to inform you of the great discovery in Mellinoweth Mine. We have a lode in the south adit, 18 in. big, worth £15 per fm. for copper, in very kindly ground. It was discovered last night's work."

St. Day, August 14, 1852.—"I have no doubt, that if an engine was erected forthwith on the old Mellinoweth shaft, we could get the ore directly after drainage. I verily believe that there is plenty of copper ore there, being in a beautiful stratum. I sent a person down in a little adit shaft, marked on the map on Mellinoweth lode, to see if he could reach the end, but he could not; the adit was choked, and he found that the back of the adit was worked away by tributors; however, he broke several beautiful stones of yellow copper ore from the lode."
JAMES BARRATT.

* This was the Orchard lode.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Angarrack Consols Copper and Lead Mine.

Sir, I hereby request that you will allot me shares of each in the above mine; and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit thereon, and assign the cost-book when required to do so.

Name in full.....

Profession, Trade, or Occupation.....

Residence in full.....

Name and address of referee.....

Date.....

NORTH CORNWALL UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Consisting of 25,000 shares.

Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."—No Debt to be issued to the public at £1 each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

R. G. ALSTON, Esq., 48, Hayley Street, Cavendish-square.

R. P. BATTEN, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad Street.

E. C. BOURNE, Esq., 244, Regent Street.

B. CLAPHAM, Esq., The Terrace, Old Kent Road.

W. T. GOUGH, Esq., 3, Bartholomew Lane.

J. SHERWIN, Esq., Imperial Buildings, Finsbury.

(With power to the number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clement's-lane, London.

SOLICITOR—P. G. GREVILLE, Esq., 42, Lombard Street.

BROKERS—Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., 6, Haymarket; and 12, St. Michael's-alley.

OFFICES—52, OLD BROAD STREET.

These mines are situated in the parishes of Mawgan and St. Ewel, in the county of Cornwall, and embrace an extensive run on the coast of numerous lodes, comprising an area of 500 acres. Considerable work has been done, and outlay incurred, in bringing the works to their present condition, the advantages of which will be experienced by the present company, both in saving of time and expenditure; for which and for the leases, the present proprietors have agreed to accept payment in shares. Six lodes have already been opened upon, containing more or less lead in each, specimens of which may be seen at the offices of the company, and one of them presents the certainty of thousands of tons of ore (lead, copper, and sulphur) from workings at the present level, which is driven in at high water mark on the north coast of Cornwall, about midway between East Wheal Rose and Pentire Glaze, the two richest lead mines in the county.

In most mining undertakings partial and restrained workings, arising from a limited capital at starting, have caused great disappointment and loss; it has, therefore, been determined that these valuable mines shall not be subject to these disadvantages, but that an ample capital shall be provided at starting to carry out and effect the necessary openings, ventilation, and erect the required machinery with as much dispatch as possible, for economically realising large and permanent returns.

It has been previously notified that one of the lodes is so far opened upon as to ensure the certainty of several thousand tons of ore being wrought, even were the mine not worked beneath its present depth (sea level), but with the erection of machinery there is no doubt of greater quantities of a superior quality in depth; and without any disposition to over-excite expectation, the nature and character of the property, the great extent of the run and the number of lodes, their unusual favourable position, the fact that produce can be forthwith raised from three of them, that from one of them many tons of lead ore lie broken at the surface of the mine in rocks from 20 to 300 lbs. each, justify the assertion that when the mines are fully opened not only great but very unusual profits may be confidently anticipated.

Prospectuses, with detailed reports from experienced mining captains, and forms of application for shares, may be had on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where specimens of the ores may be seen.

THE CUMBERLAND HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY.

To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."—No Debt to be signed.

Capital £20,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid up on allotment, and issued in Certificates to bearer.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

EDMUND BURKE, Esq., Lloyd's; and 3, Norfolk-road, St. John's Wood.

GEORGE BUSH, Esq., Lloyd's; and 16, Camden Villas, Regent's-park.

JOHN LAWTON, Esq., 13, Seymour-street West, Hyde-park.

Col. A. PERCEVAL, Esq., Belgrave-road, Belgrave-square.

Sir ARTHUR R. BART, Bart., 27, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.

JOHN S. RYMER, Esq., Failing, Middlesex.

MARTIN STUTLEY, Esq., 6, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park.

JOHN WATSON, Esq., Albion Lodge, Stamford-hill.

(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labourer, and Co.,

Messrs. Murray, Rymer, and Murray, 7, Whitehall-place.

BROKERS—James Shepherd, 3, Whitehall-place.

SECRETARY (per totum), Mr. HENRY HUNTER, Cornhill.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY—30, BUCKLESBURY.

PROSPECTUS.

This company, whose rights extend over an area of 132 acres of rich mineral land, held by sub-lease for the remainder of the term, granted by the Baroness de Sternberg to Richard Barker and others, for a period of 21 years from 1st June, 1850, at a royalty rent of 1s. 6d. for every 24 cwts. of ore raised, and £100 per annum certain rent, which merges in the royalty, is formed for the purpose of working hematite iron ore in the Frizingham Park mining district, situate within six miles of the port of Whitehaven. The ore raised in the immediate district of this mine is proved to be unusually rich, averaging from 60 to 70 per cent. of iron. In order to produce iron of the best quality, hematite iron ore is mixed with the Welsh, Staffordshire, Newcastle, and Scotch ores; and as the demand for iron of a superior quality increases, a corresponding consumption of hematite iron ore will be necessarily incurred.

The cost of raising the ore varies from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per ton, say 3s. 6d.

Royalty rent..... 3s. 6d.

Carriage to shipping port, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton, say 3s. 6d.

Incidental expenses..... 0s. 2d.

Making the cost of production..... 7s. 6d.

The selling price at Whitehaven, free on board ships, 11s. per ton (11s. 6d. and upwards, say..... 11s. 6d.

Thus giving a clear profit of 3s. 6d. per ton.

A branch railway is about to be constructed through the district, which will reduce the price of carriage 1s. 6d. per ton.

Three different workings have been made at a considerable outlay, and a rich bed of ore has been bored through at a depth of 25 fms., corresponding with that obtained from the mines now working on the boundary lines. It is proposed to commence with two workings to this depth, the cost of which, it is estimated, will not exceed £2500 each; and the yearly estimated produce of 20,000 tons from each winning makes—

40,000 tons, say at 11s. per ton..... £22,000

Cost of production..... 15,000

Leaving..... £7,000

To be allowed for salaries and incidental expenses at London, &c..... 1,500

Works, and at the shipping port of Whitehaven, say about..... 1,500

Leaving a profit on this outlay of..... £5,500

But in order to turn the whole of the royalty into the best possible advantage, the expense of successive workings must necessarily be incurred, which would produce corresponding profits; when the works shall be in full operation on an extended scale, they are estimated to realise a large per centage on the capital invested.

The capital to be raised will place the company in the advantageous position of enabling it to meet any demand for ore which may be made upon it for shipment or otherwise, and of affording the necessary facilities for carrying on the business in a satisfactory and profitable manner.

The extent of this royalty is very great, compared with those of others in the district. The thickness of the beds of ore varies from 12 ft., 22 ft., 30 ft., to 50 ft. This royalty being so well proved, and of such an extensive area, bounding in mineral wealth, affords the best guarantee for safe investments and large profits.

Prospectuses, with printed forms of application for shares, may be obtained of the broker, and at the offices of the company, where the engineer's reports, maps, and specimens of the ore, may be seen.

HENRY HUNTER, Sec.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS.

Therefore, judging of surface appearance, and taking into account the apparently regular stratification of the rocks, together with existing proofs by bore-holes and drifts, I have no hesitation in stating that the prospects of lucrative mining are much superior to any iron-ore royalty I am acquainted with.

JOSEPH ROBSON, Whitehaven.

Taking every circumstance connected with this royalty into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that there is every probability of a highly remunerative yield extending over a long period.

JOHN PERCIVAL, Railway Engineer and Practical Geologist.

JOHN PERCIVAL, Inspecting Viewer for General Wyndham.

The old mines have been working many years, and must have produced an immense quantity of ore, and I am not aware of an instance of one of them having been worked out or exhausted since their commencement, nor do I hear that there is any prospect of their present exhaustion. In prosecuting their workings they are led on to new discoveries; they are all working to good profit; the most productive yields about 1000 tons per week, and the party owning it is supposed, from the best of data as to selling price, working charges, and leading, to clear £5000 or £10,000 per annum (I have heard it stated at £12,000 to £15,000). He has made a fresh discovery recently, and sunk a new pit. The depths of the shafts rarely exceed 40 fms.; their working establishments are small, no heavy engines, the water being light; there is a good demand for the ore, and a good price obtained—from 10s. to 12s. per ton.

GEORGE DIXON, Consulting Mining Engineer, Whitehaven.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Cumberland Hematite Iron Ore Company.

GENTLEMEN: I request you to allot me shares in your company, and I hereby undertake and agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to pay the amount thereof when required to do so. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.....

Residence.....

Profession or business.....

THE CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

(Provisionally registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110.)

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid up, without further liability. No Debt necessary to be signed.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN MELVILLE, Esq., Forester-terrace, Baywater.

PAUL R. HOIDGE, Esq., Moorgate-street.

JAMES HUNTER, Esq., Lime-street, merchant.

FREDERICK R. BEESTON, Esq., Hamilton-terrace, 84, John's-wood.

W. F. STREET, Esq., Austinfriars, merchant.

JOHN GARDINER, Esq., Director of the Sovereign Life Insurance Company.

FREDERICK WOOLLETT, Esq., Lime-street-square, merchant.

(With power to add to their number.)

CHIEF MINING CAPTAIN—Capt. James Barratt, lately of the San Miguel and Santa Anna Gold and Copper Mines, Spain.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tucker and Sons, Sun Chambers, Threadneedle-street.

AUDITOR—R. P. Harding, Esq., Guildhall Chambers, accountant.

(The other to be appointed by the shareholders.)

BROKERS—Messrs. Croxley Brothers, 30, Cornhill.

SECRETARY—W. S. Trotter, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 1, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase and working a rich gold mine in Orange County, Virginia, in the United States, situate on a freehold estate of 420 acres of good land, well watered, fenced, timbered, and under cultivation. A substantial dwelling-house and 15 miners' houses, with shops, stores, and other buildings necessary for mining purposes, are on the property fit for occupation.

The estate is situated close to the Orange County turnpike road. It is distant only 93 miles from Washington, the capital of the United States, and 23 from Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock, which is navigable for ships, and from which port shipments can be made to England in 14 days. There is a good road from the estate to the shipping port.

The climate of this part of Virginia is temperate, and perfectly healthy. The country presents all the advantages arising from permanent and settled population, ample means of intercommunication by steam and rail, and facilities for procuring labour.

The

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 10s	£19	19½ 20	£7 3 0	£0 10 0—May, 1853.
2000	Anglesa Coal Company	—	4½	—	0 10 0	0 3 0—Nov., 1852.
824	Balteswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	10½	—	11 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
3000	Bat Hales, Wenden, Salop.	17. 13s. 6d.	3½	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Belford United (copper), Tavistock	2½	7½	7½ 7½	4 14 0	0 6 0—April, 1853.
6000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkeubrightshire	5	4½	—	0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
124	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	—	12½	—	750 0 0	— May, 1849.
230	Boswell and Wheel Castle	—	—	—	3 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
230	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91½	400	—	232 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	71. 12s.	4	—	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85	80 88	221 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1853.
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	38	—	—	—
256	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	130	115	34 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1853.
530	Cock's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	2½	—	15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190	—	351 0 0	15 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	385	—	0 1 4	0 1 4—May, 1853.
20000	Dhurrow (copper), Ireland	1	1½	—	55 0 0	— 1850.
672	Dun-Down (tin), Gwilt	3	6	—	861 4 0	2 0 0—June, 1853.
179	Deloath (copper, tin), Sanborne	237½	90	—	0 6 0	0 1 6—April, 1853.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	17. 8s.	2½	—	4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
200	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	105	—	233 0 0	— 1843.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	150	—	840 0 0	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	123	67½	—	2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	180	255	—	—
494	Forney Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	—	—	—
4715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper, lead)	1½	8½	5½	0 19 1	0 1 8—June, 1853.
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20	—	44 0 0	—
1000	(New) ditto	6	18	—	—	—
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12½	9	7	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200	—	353 6 8	— Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Ouslow Consols, Camelford	1½	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1853.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	2	2½	0 10 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155	—	164 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	Herodford (lead), near Liskeard	8½	14	14	1 7 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Ilmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	14	—	23 0 0	— Feb. 1844.
2000	Illoyford (copper), near Tupperary	11	7	—	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamies (lead), Mold, Flintshire	31. 13s. 6d.	4½	—	224 0 0	—
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9½	2½	—	1 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
20000	Lackmore (copper)	1	10½	1½	0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	10½	—	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
20	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	10	150	—	1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	150	—	745 0 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
100	Lioabre (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	900	—	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	41. 10s. 6d.	5	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3½	7½	—	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	2½	4½	3½ 4	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.
5000	Milwr (lead), Flintshire	3	3½	—	8 1 0	0 7 0—Dec., 1852.
50000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	17½	17½ ½	0 1 3	0 1 3—May, 1853.
5000	Nantlle Vale (lead), Llanilyfn	1	1½	—	25 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
470	Newtons Mining Company, Co. Down	50	66	—	290 10 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	240	—	243 10 0	0 5 0—May, 1853.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	105	—	1 16 0	0 5 0—May, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	18	—	22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
6160	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	18	—	0 1 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	21½	40	—	1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
1160	Perran Gorge (copper, tin), Perranzabuloe	30	750	—	240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
2000	Phenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	15	13	—	4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	20½	35	—	20 4 6	0 15 0—May, 1853.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	3½	2½	—	0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	1	1	—	0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1852.
25200	Rorington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	2½	205	200	275 10 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1½	6½	—	1 0 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Brefferris	16	185	—	69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	37½	185	—	223 5 0	5 10 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	1½	10½	—	8 3 6	2 6 0—June, 1853.
1024	Sperna Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	11	—	17 0 0	0 6 0—April, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Gwilt (copper, tin), Breage	80	15	—	850 0 0	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	10½	10	—	12 10 0	—
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	4½	4	2½	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Berrallton	7	2	—	6 18 6	0 10 0—Feb. 1853.
4000	Tintof (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan	2	29	—	16 12 6	1 0 0—May, 1853.
152	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	2	—	1 3 0	0 3 0—Oct. 1847.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6½	37	—	0 15 0	0 15 0—May, 1853.
372	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	32½	200	—	4650 15 0	— 1848.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	120	17½	—	402 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	130	80	45	295 10 0	2 10 0—March, 1853.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	93	112	—	36 0 0	—
160	Trumpton Consols (tin), near Helston	40	310	280	31 5 0	7 10 0—April, 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	8½	7½	—	2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	29	255	245 250	216 5 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	104. 4s.	104½	48 51 35	0 10 0	2 10 0—May, 1853.
124	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	104. 4s.	104½	—	0 10 0	2 10 0—May, 1853.
256	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	4	2	—	410 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1853.
256	Wheal Bassett (copper), Gwennap	5	1050	—	282 10 0	40 0 0—May, 1850.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	4½	15	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—June, 1852.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	70	10	7½ 8	5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
6280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	120	105	—	2359 10 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
160	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	3	3½	—	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
128	Wheal Grenada (copper), Devon	107	270	—	82 10 0	3 0 0—April, 1853.
090	Wheal Golden (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	8½	65	—	9 15 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Bohe	5	61	60	19 18 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	—	17	—	—	—
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	—	30	—	—	—
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	—	117	—	—	—
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	—	42	38 39	97 13 0	12 10 0—May, 1853.
60	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	—	300	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—March, 1853.
6400	Wheal Procter (lead & antimony), St. Kew	—	50	—	40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
240	Wheal Trevelyan (copper), Lelant	—	20½	—	232 10 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	—	65	—	—	—
320	Wheal Trevelyan (silver-lead), Liskeard	—	21	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	—	61	—	—	—
3000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	—	21	60	19 18 0	1 5 0—Feb., 1853.

FOREIGN MINES

5000	Aden Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	7½	3	3 10 0	0	16 0	-Dec., 1853.
2500	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1	1	0 10	0	1 0	-Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	3½	1½	54 17 6	0	-	-Dec., 1844.
2464	Buira Burra (copper), South Australia	5	13½	12	130 0 0	5	0 0	-Jan., 1853.
12000	Copiere Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	47½	47½	166 10 0	3	0 0	-Jan., 1853.
5000	Cobalt Mining Company (copper), Nova Scotia	15	16	16½	3 18 0	0	5 0	-Oct. 1851.
20000	General Mining Company (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	16	16½	7 10 0	0	5 0	-June, 1852.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	19½	9½	0 13 0	0	16 0	-April, 1853.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12	12	4 0 0	1	0 0	-Nov., 1852.
80000	Mariguaita and New Granada	1	1	7½	1 0 0	1	0 0	-Jan., 1853.
20000	Mexicana and South American (cop.), Mexico	12	6	5½	4 10 0	0	5 0	-Jan., 1853.
10000	Royal Savings Bank (gold), Cuba	12	6	5½	33 1 0	-	-	-Jan., 1848.
1000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	31½	32½	21 17 6	2	0 0	-June, 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	4½	4½	1 16 6	0	6 0	-Feb. 1853.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

[illegible]

Share.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Share.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	5000 Devon Consols North (copper)	1	1	...
13000 Leeds Town (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	2048 Devon Consols (copper)	1	1	...
256 Lelant Consols (tin)	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	5000 Devon United (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1	...
13000 Llynmaes (lead)	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	10000 Devon Tin Mines, Dartmoor	1	1	...
4000 Lloven United (lead)	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	1500 Ditto (10s.)	1	1	...
1024 Melin Llyu-y-fair, Merioneth	2 1/2	6	...	5000 Dinas Great Copper	1	2 1/2	...
246 Mennog and Tregrug (tin)	8	8 1/2	...	10000 Dunsley Wh. Phosph., Linking	1	4	...
1024 Mill Pool (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	8	6 1/2	12500 Dysynni (slate)	1	2 1/2	...
5000 Milton Great Cons. (cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	8000 East Blaencraig, Kirkcubright	1	1	...
10000 Moallan (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	6000 East Boscawen	1	1	...
350 Nanogollan (tin), Camborne	14	12	...	1024 East Buller (cop.)	4	1 1/2	...
5000 Nantow and Penrhin	1 1/2	2	...	128 East Carn Brea (cop.)	4	2 1/2	...
3000 Nant-y-Car (cop.)	1 1/2	7	...	6144 East Caradon (copper)	1 1/2	2 1/2	...
1024 North Abrahm (copper)	1 1/2	1	...	1100 East Frongoch (lead)	1 1/2	10	...
1024 North Buller (copper)	8 1/2	8	10	6000 East Harland, Gwynar	1	1	...
6000 North Damsel (cop.)	1	1 1/2	...	4000 East Hill Hill (cop., tin)	1	2 1/2	...
6000 North Downs (copper)	1	2	...	1024 East Polgoth (tin)	1	1 1/2	...
2300 North Frances (tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	5000 East Onslow, Camdor	1	1	...
2000 North Levant (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	6	...	1024 East Ony Consols (tin)	1 1/2	5	...
2000 North Tamar (silver-lead)	1	1	...	1024 East Wheal Fortune, St. Hilary	2	2	...
1200 N.W. Buller, or St. South Tolgus	8 1/2	10	11	10000 East Wheal Vor (tin)	17 1/2	1 1/2	...
1024 North Wh. Robert, Walmington	5 1/2	8	...	1000 East White Grit (lead)	10	10	...
3000 N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin)	1 1/2	3 1/2	...	4000 Exmoor Eliza (cop.)	3	3	...
2000 Ockmont (cop., sil.-lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	5000 Fat-wal & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	11 1/2	1 1/2	...
3000 Old Tor (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	24000 Fox Tor (sil.-lead)	1	1	...
256 Old West Bassett, Illogan	4	1 1/2	...	1024 Fredd Llydy Mines, Wales	1	1	...
2500 Orsedd (lead)	1 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	4000 Gawton United	1 1/2	1 1/2	...
10240 Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	3 1/2	4	...	000 Gellirhevin (sil.-lead)	1	3	...
1500 Pencair (lead)	4	1	...	24000 Glenaulin & Carvilleen (copper)	1	3	...
3000 Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	4 1/2	1 1/2	...	256 Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardingham	1 1/2	1 1/2	...
1024 Pendarves Consols, Camborne	6 1/2	1 1/2	...	10000 Golden Mile (lead)	46 1/2	1	...
5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3 1/2	1 1/2	...	30000 Great Hwas United (tin)	1	1	1 1/2
6000 Pen-y-Gelli (lead)	3 1/2	2 1/2	...	1024 Great Bough Consols (tin)	1	17	...
3072 Penance Con. (tin)	35 1/2	4 1/2	...	1024 Great Sheba Consols (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	1	...
1000 Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5 1/2	6	...	10000 Gt. Tregene Consols, Altarnun	1	4	...
2000 Polgear & Lancoar (cop., tin)	2	1 1/2	...	1024 Great Wheal Fortune (tin)	5 1/2	1 1/2	...
2400 Porkellis United (tin)	7	7	...	6000 Great Wheal Tonkin (copper)	1	1 1/2	...
1024 Praed Con. (tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	3000 Herod's Comb	1	1 1/2	...
6100 Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1 1/2	1	...	10000 Hibernian (copper)	12 1/2	1 1/2	...
3072 Prince Albert, Ferranzabulo	2 1/2	1 1/2	...	10000 Hill Bridge Consols, Peter Tavy	1	3 1/2	3 1/2
4000 Rought, (tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	10000 King Arthur Consols (lead, cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...
7000 Routh Consolidated, Towedack	4 1/2	1 1/2	...	20000 Kneakettrelane (cop.)	1 1/2	1	...
10000 Rosryn (copper)	2	1 1/2	...	4000 Llanarth United (cop.)	1	1	...
2500 Rhoswydd & Bacheiddin (lead)	11 1/2	1 1/2	...	6134 Mineral Court (tin)	1	1	...
2000 Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	45 1/2	12	...	20000 Mizen Head (copper)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...
256 Rosewarne (cop., tin)	3 1/2	2 1/2	...	6400 Mostyn (lead)	3 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2
5000 Round Hill, Salop	10 1/2	6 1/2	...	1024 Mount Alexander, Coln, Corn.	1	1	...
1024 Sidney Godolphin (cop.)	20 1/2	7 1/2	...	4000 New East Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...
6000 Stannay, W. Cornwall	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	10000 New Polgoth and Woodstock	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1500 Skidaw & Blonethwa, Kewick	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	5000 North Britain Burra Burra (cop.)	2 1/2	3	...
2000 South Carn Brea (cop.)	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	12000 North Caradon, Linkinghome	1	1 1/2	...
256 South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	14 1/2	...	2000 North Cornwall, Padstow	1	1	...
5000 South Crenver (copper)	2 1/2	4	...	256 North Crenver (copper)	16	14	...
4196 South Friendship Wheal Ann	2 1/2	2	...	256 North Powey (cop.)	1 1/2	6	...
2900 South of Scotland	2 1/2	3 1/2	...	6000 North Hingston Cons., Calstock	1	1	...
300 South Speed, Ury Lelant	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	15000 North of Ireland	1	1	...
4000 South Wheel Yeoland	2 1/2	2 1/2	...	10000 North Towy & Cystanow (lead)	1	1	...
280 Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	...	1000 North Wheal Treawny (lead)	1	7 1/2	...
20000 St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	3 1/2	...	5000 Pencoese Consols, St. Endor	1	1	...
512 St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	2 1/2	1 1/2	...	5000 Pendennis Consols, St. Just	1	1	...
999 St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	...	5000 Penrynne Court (lead), Glamorg.	2	2	...
1200 Swanpool, Budock	6	20	...	4000 Penpennor (sil.-lead), Wales	1	1	...
20000 Tassan (lead), Ireland	...	...	...	4000 Perran (sil.-lead), Penzance	1	1	...
4944 Ayr Con. (cop.)	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4000 Perran Wheal (sil.-lead), Cornwall	1	1	...
4000 Tazewell, W. Cornwall	1 1/2	2	...	1336 Phenix Gt. Con., Linkinghome	1	1 1/2	...
1000 Tokenbury Con. (cop.)	3 1/2	6 1/2	...	5000 Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024 Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7 1/2	10	...	2048 Pontnewydd (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1 1/2	3	...
10000 Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	1	2 1/2	...	12000 Prigant Con. (sil.-lead), Cardl.	1	1	...
1024 Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3 1/2	2 1/2	8	10000 Quintrell Downs	1	1	...
4006 Trebrugart United (lead)	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	8000 Red Dragon (silver-lead), Wales	1	1 1/2	...
600 Tregragad (lead), St. Teath	5	15	...	10000 Redoubt Mine, Cardigan	1	1 1/2	...
145 Trewarden, W. Cornwall	2 1/2	1	...	2500 Ringabella (sil.-lead), Cornwall	4	1	...
4006 Trebell Con. (tin, cop.)	1 1/2	1	...	10000 Royal Hibernian (lead), Kerry	1	1 1/2	...
10000 Trelogan, St. Colomb Minor	1 1/2	2	...	3500 Silver Brook (sil.-lead), Devon	1	2 1/2	...
5000 Treloewth (copper), St. Erth	1 1/2	3	...	4004 Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	15 1/2	1	...
2048 Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3 1/2	3 1/2	...	5000 South Alfred Consols	1	1 1/2	...
2500 Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	1 1/2	...	2000 South Cork (cop.), Ballydenob	1	1	...
4000 Tyn-y-Worgold (slate), Carnar.	4 1/2	1	...	2100 South Devon Cons. (cop.)	1	1	...
10000 Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1	1 1/2	...	3000 South Devon (lead), Cornwall	1	1	...
5000 Ucha Crinil, Gwamer	2 1/2	1	...	10000 South Towy	1	1	...
2000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	1024 South Treawen (tin, copper)	1	4	...
1000 Ditto	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2048 South Wales Consols, Bridgend	1	1	...
20000 Valle of Towy (lead)	1	1	...	1024 South Wheal Alfred (cop.)	1	1	...
2000 West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4 1/2	4	...	4000 South Wheal Russell	1	1 1/2	...
1024 West Abraham (cop.)	1	4	...	6144 St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	1	...
1024 West Alfred (cop.)	14 1/2	28	20	6000 Thomas's United, Cardiganshire	2	2 1/2	...
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trebrugart United (lead)	1	1	...
2000 West Crinnis, St. Agnes	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	5000 Tregonville and Fat-wal (tin)	1	1	...
256 West Damsel (cop.)	10 1/2	14 1/2	...	722 Tremar (copper), Liskeard	5 1/2	6	...
1024 West Ding-Dong (tin)	4	15	...	10000 Tremollett Down, Stoke Clims.	1	1	...
6400 West Powey Con. (tin, cop.)	6 1/2	8 1/2	...	6000 Trenault (lime quarries)	1	1 1/2	...
2048 West Goginan, Cardiganshire	5 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Tresillian (tin, copper)	1	1	...
25000 West Pat. (tin), St. Blazey	1	1	...	4000 Tresillian Consols, Altarnun	1	1	...
6000 West Polgoth (cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trethvery (cop.)	1	1	...
180 West Rooker (cop.)	9 1/2	5	...	10000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
10000 West Rooker, Camborne	15	24 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
120 West Trevelyan, G. Cornwall	1 1/2	3 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
5000 West Wheal Alfred (cop.)	1 1/2	3 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 West Wheal Dringdon (tin)	42 1/2	10	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
412 West Wheal Francis, Illogan	10 1/2	8 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4000 West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
500 West Wheal Towan (cop., tin)	32 1/2	25	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	4	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
6100 Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1278 Wheal Arthur (cop.)	7	30	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
3072 Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	2 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
256 Wheal Bal (tin), St. Agnes	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
539 Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	8 1/2	7 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwennar	3	8	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Carpenter, St. Sydenham	6	12	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	47 9 0	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
312 Wheal Constance (lead)	25	25	25	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4006 Wheal Crebor (cop.)	2	4	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Cupid (copper)	3	10	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4006 Wheal Eilabard, St. Agnes	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1092 Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3 1/2	4 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1070 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	25 8 6	8	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
764 Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	15 1/2	11	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
6000 Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3 1/2	3 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
10000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
5120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1 1/2	7 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
256 Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant	6 1/2	7 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4006 Wheal Lanyon (tin), Gwennar	1 1/2	4	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
6000 Wheal Lanyon (tin), Gwennar	1 1/2	4	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1000 Wheal Lanyon (copper)	8 1/2	8 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
6144 Wheal Maundlin, Llanivory	1	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
912 Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4 1/2	3	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
512 Wheal Montague (tin)	3 1/2	12	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	43 19 7	3	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
128 Wheal Plenty (copper)	30	30	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
256 Wheal Prudence (tin), St. Agnes	1 1/2	2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4000 Wh. Robert, Sampford Spine	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
2048 Wheal Robins (tin)	23 1 6	4 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Russell (cop.)	2 1/2	4 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Sidney, Plymouth	3 1/2	10 1/2	10	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	2 1/2
512 Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead)	11 1/2	11 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	27 13 9	10 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Squire (cop.)	13 19 1/2	2 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1000 Wheal Susan, Bre. Crovan	23 13 1/2	2 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
6000 Wheal Tehidy (copper)	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	1 1/2
4000 Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	1	1	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
512 Wheal Trefusis (cop.)	13 16	...	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
3000 Wheal Trevena (tin)	3 1/2	7 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
8418 Wheal Trevena (silver-lead)	1 1/2	2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1000 Wheal Trefusis, Camborne	10 1/2	3 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
6000 Wheal Unity (cop., tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Ury (tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
1024 Wheal Venton (sil.-lead)	17 17 1/2	2 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4000 Wheal Williams (copper)	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4006 Wheal Zion (cop., lead)	2 1/2	4 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
6400 Whitford (lead)	4 1/2	1 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...
4006 Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4	5 1/2	...	4000 Trevailla (slate)	1	1	...

FOREIGN MINES.

75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1 1/2
75000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	3 1/2
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	5	3 1/2
12000	Jamesa (copper)	1	3 1/2
3250	Kinzigtal Min. Ass., Germany	2 1/2	2
2490	Lignacua & Gen. Min. Co. of Jb.	1	1 1/2
17900	Metallurgische Anst., Jamaica	1	6
25000	Monarch Gold	1	5
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	4 1/2
104000	North British Australian	1	1 1/2
16900	Pontignaud (sil.-lead), France	1	1 1/2
20000	Port Knight (copper), Adelaide	1	2 1/2
50000	Upper Canada (copper)	1	2
100000	Wurthing (cop.), Adelaide	12 1/2	1 1/2

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

32000	Aubin (coal and iron)	5	54	42 54
8000	Blaenavon (iron) South Wales	50	15	
24000	British Iron Company	13 1/2	9	7 1/2
1000	Gladbach (zinc)	1	1 1/2	
75000	New South Wales Coal Company	1	8 1/2	7 1/2
90000	Forthland (iron) Scotland	2	2 1/2	
10000	Rhymer Iron	50	27 1/2	
10000	Do, New	15	8	8 1/2

Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be so, or we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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